The Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 6.—Third Year. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1887. No. 42

Another Liberal Candidate
ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION.

IT IS NOW CONCEDED ON ALL SIDES THAT

A. GILMORE
IS THE MOST
LIBERAL DEALER

In the Province, and in consequence takes his position at the head of the list while his prices still remain at the bottom.

COMPETITION.

It's our prices that turn them upside down.

A. GILMORE, Merchant Tailor & Clothier,
JOHNSON STREET.

$6 PANTS! PANTS! PANTS! $6
Made to Order for $6
AT
LEASK & MORRISON'S, 304 Government Street.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

HOTELS—VICTORIA.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL,
YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.
Established 1860. Rates $1.00 to $1.50 per day. july17 T. J. BURNES.

THE CLARENCE.
FRANK G. RICHARDS, Jr., Lessee.
Cor. Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Tourists' headquarters. New and elegant in all its appointments. Fully supplied with all conveniences of modern hotels. First-class in every respect. Prices moderate. sep8

THE OCCIDENTAL.
JOSEPH BAYLEY, Propr.
The Home from Home, cor. Wharf and Johnson streets, Victoria, B. C. Fronting on the wharves of the California, Puget Sound and Fraser steamers, Canadian Pacific and E. & N. railways. Largest and most convenient Hotel in the city. Everything new. Table well supplied. Bar and Billiard Room attached. Fireproof building. Imported Edinburgh and Burton Ales always on draught. Rates—$1 to $1.50 per day, according to location of rooms. no16 ly

THE GORDON HOTEL.
ROBERT McDERMOTT, Propr.
Johnson St., bet. Store and Wharf, where "Old Bob" will be found at his usual business of selling "Bad Whiskey," but good Cigars. He cordially invites old and new friends to give him a call.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.
WM. McKEON & SON, Prop's.
American plan. Is the most desirable first-class hotel in the city. Terms moderate.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.
JOHN BERRYMAN, Propr.
Board and Lodging, per week....$5.50 and $6
Board, per week....$4.50
Beds, per night....50cts
The bar is supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Southeast corner Fort and Douglas streets, Victoria. sep16

HOTELS—VANCOUVER.

LELAND HOUSE.
VANCOUVER.
New and complete in all appointments. Free 'Bus to and from Trains and Steamers.
feb21 lm MRS. HIRSHBURG, Proprietress.

THE BURRARD HOTEL.
MARTIN & BALFOUR, Prop's.
Corner Carroll and Cordova streets, Vancouver, B.C. The only first-class hotel in Vancouver.

DOUGALL HOUSE.
JOHN DOUGALL, Propr.
Cor. Cordova and Abbott sts., Vancouver, B. C. Finest Hotel in the city. It is a new building, containing every appliance for the protection, comfort and luxury, including fire escapes, of guests. European and American plan. Fire in all rooms. Sample room for travellers. The dining room is in charge of Mr. [illegible], who is unrivalled as a Caterer. dec21

HOTELS—NEW WESTMINSTER.

HOLBROOK HOUSE.
NEW WESTMINSTER.
Has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout. Conveniently situated at an easy distance of railway and steamboat landings. First-class in every respect. Rates $1 to $1.50 per day. JOHN RANKIN,
jan12 3m Proprietor.

HOTELS—KAMLOOPS.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.
KAMLOOPS, B. C.
Is situate at the junction of North and South Thompson Rivers, and is one of the most delightful locations in the Province. First-class accommodation for tourists. Stage meets all East and West trains.
cm24 ly J. T. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

HOTELS—WINNIPEG.

NEW DOUGLAS HOUSE.
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Most conveniently situated for strangers visiting Winnipeg. Pleasant and cheerful rooms, giving a fine view of the chief thoroughfare of the city. Prices moderate for first-class accommodation. Free 'Bus. BENNETT & CO., Proprietors. sept22 3m

RESTAURANTS.

BELVIDERE RESTAURANT.
F. DAVIS, Proprietor.
Yates street, bet. Government and Broad streets. Open day and night. First-class in every respect. Everything in season. Give us a call. Meals from 15 cents upwards. oct18

EDUCATIONAL.

PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPING AND THE Science of Accounts taught. Private, as well as Day Classes, in a central and comfortable room. Address J. M. Macdonald, office of this paper. feb25 6t

CORRIG SCHOOL.
A PRIVATE AND HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL
For young gentlemen. Will re-open on Monday, January 10th, 1887. Full staff of Instructors. Four vacancies for Boarders. dec 31-mo

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
H. J. CAMPBELL, B. A.
Private tuition for candidates preparing for examinations. Kane street, next above Blanchard. jan7

MUSICAL.

HERR HEINRICH BOHRER.
PROFESSOR OF PIANO.
From Montreal, has arrived, and will remain, for a permanency in Victoria. For terms, etc., address Hotel Dejard, where he may be seen daily. dec 22

Condensed Advertisements

Inserted on this page, such as Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, For Sale, To Let, Lost and Found, and similar advertisements, when not exceeding five lines—forty words—three insertions for 25 cents, and one week (six times) for 75 cents; and if longer than one week, 25 cents additional to the foregoing, per week, will be charged.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS inserted at the following special rates: Cards occupying five or seven lines space, classified, $2 per month. Each additional line, ten words, 20 cents per line per month.

Special arrangements made for advertisements not inserted every day.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
Good white Cook for Hotel . . . . Wages $60
Chambermaid 25
First class domestic for private family . . 25
Three or four domestics at from . . $12 to $20
First class Barber.
feb24 6t PICKERING & CO. (Box 331).

WANTED.—Three gentlemen to take five furnished rooms, with or without board, by a single gentleman, owner of a new house; fine location; terms reasonable. Reference required. Address M. R., this office. feb21 6t

WANTED.—Employment by a young man, well educated and highly recommended. Willing to work. Good references given. Address H. S. Gardhouse, Victoria. feb24 3t

WANTED.—The subscriber, having a lengthy experience in the wholesale trade in the east, and a thorough knowledge of office routine, would like correspondence with view to a partnership in the wholesale trade here. Can make a [illegible] investment. Address "Trade," TIMES office. feb22 1w

WANTED—By the 1st of March on a mainland [illegible] work and [illegible]. To proper party good wages will be paid. And a comfortable home. Address "Farmer" TIMES office. feb18

WANTED.—Situation wanted by a young married couple in any respectable occupation. Willing to make themselves useful. Address "Employment" TIMES office feb 19 6t

WANTED—A Nursemaid. Apply to Mrs. D. R. Harris, James Bay. feb7

IF YOU WANT Domestics, Farm hands, Labourers, Mechanics, Cooks, Waiters, etc., or any kind of labour done, call at the B. C. E. Bureau, PICKERING & Co., Fort St. Telephone 21. oc28

TO RENT.

TO RENT—Two Front Rooms, furnished, Bedroom and Sitting Room, in the pleasantest part of the city; also use of Kitchen if required. Address "Apartment," TIMES office. feb 18 6t

TO LET.—Six-roomed House and Garden, in good order, on Fort street, at reasonable rent. Apply to W. H. Mason, corner Broad Street and Trounce Alley. feb23 6t

FOR RENT—Suite of rooms, or single rooms, to let furnished or unfurnished, on Fort Street 2 minutes walk from the Post Office.—Address M C. TIMES office. feb21-2wks

FOR RENT.—Two front rooms on the sunny side of the Street, over the late Queen's hotel, Yates Street, suitable for offices or dental rooms. Apply to A. Gregg & Son Yates street. feb 11

FOR RENT.—One or two Rooms to let at Denny's, over Victoria House; splendid light; entrance to rooms in side, at head of stairs. Also Room on ground floor, [illegible] in rear of the Victoria House, entrance Broad street, suitable for sample or work room. Apply to
jan24 tf WM. DENNY.

FOR SALE.

BUGGY-SLEIGH FOR SALE.—A secondhand Buggy with wheels and sleigh runners will be sold cheap if applied for immediately to Mr. Henderson at Transfer Co.'s Stables. f20-1w

FOR SALE.—Some young COLLIE DOGS, about five months old; parents from England; well bred. Apply to Capt. Jamnett, Victoria, or E. M. N. Wood, New Westminster. f15 4t

FOR SALE.—Two young TRUCK HORSES, weight 1300 and 1400; also four good driving Horses; all under seven years old. Apply to JOHN CAMERON, Victoria. feb10 2w

FOR SALE.—A Farm of 100 acres in South Saanich, 15 acres of which are under cultivation; buildings ordinary. The Saanich road runs through it. Is ten miles from the city. Also, a team of Draught Horses, Harness and Wagon; a Boat, with sails and rigging complete. All at a great bargain. Apply to J. R. McKenzie, Esquimalt Road, or Victoria P. O. feb8

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A farm of about 200 acres in Sooke. For further information Apply to D. McMillan, New Westminster; or to J. D. Campbell, Esquimalt. Feb1-1mo

FOR SALE—A first-class Fire-Box Boiler. Can be seen at the residence of Capt. Pamphlet, David street, Rock Bay. jan31 1m

FOR SALE.—An established Hotel business with a paying trade centrally situated, in a short distance of the Post Office. A good investment for a good man with CASH. Address, for particulars, "HOTEL," TIMES office.

LOST.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—On the 18th inst., two Milch Cows. One a yellowish color, branded "C" on left loin; the other a dark red color with left ear cut. Any information in reference to same may be left with Henry Cathcart, Yates street. feb25

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

ST. ANDREWS and CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, Broughton street, between Government and Broad streets, on the FIRST FRIDAY of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
ser 1-ly WILLIAM SCOTT, Secretary.

AN ENTERTAINMENT IS GIVEN AT TEMperance Hall every Saturday evening. Good Temperance speakers and Musical Selections, with Recitations, forming a good programme. The Blue Ribbon Band will be in attendance. All are cordially invited. Chair taken at 7:30 o'clock precisely. S. GRAY, President.

TENDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned up to 12 o'clock, at noon, of MARCH 5th, 1887, for the erection of a two storey brick block of three stores at Port Townsend, W. T.

The right is reserved to reject any or all Tenders.
feb 21-8t [illegible], Architect.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Mr. Theo. Davie made a characteristic attack upon the leader of the opposition. During the debate on Mr. Thompson's motion about the construction of a railway to the northern end of the island, Mr. Beaven very properly pointed out that a large area of the lands through which such a line would pass had already been granted to the E. & N. R. Co. He also showed that the results of the construction of the C. P. R. and Island Railway, in so far as the settlement of the country or the building up of cities and villages were concerned, were not commensurate with the enormous expenditures, and very rightly attributed this unfortunate state of affairs to the employment of Chinese labor. In view of that fact he contended that care should be taken, at the inception of any new railway enterprise, that only white men, who might afterwards become citizens, would be employed. The junior member for Victoria, ever anxious to worm himself into the favor of Mr. Dunsmuir, traveled outside of the record, and talked about the Clements bill, the absence therefrom of a prohibitive Chinese clause, employment of Chinese by the Foster mining company, &c., &c. His remarks were irrelevant and out of order, but having permitted him in his anxiety to misrepresent Mr. Beaven, to transgress the proprieties of debate, Mr Speaker could not well refuse the gentleman thus attacked an opportunity of reply. Mr. Beaven did so in terse and vigorous style. Neither he, or the government of which he was a member, had introduced the Clements bill. Mr. Turner, now a member of the House, was a member of that company, but Mr. T. Davie dared not attack that gentleman. Messrs. Higgins, Dunsmuir and Turner were directors in the Foster mining company, and if any one was responsible for the employment of a Chinaman on those works, those gentlemen were, and not Mr. Beaven, who as a stock-holder did not know that such a thing had been done until it was mentioned in the House. As Mr. Beaven proved him to be unjust, unfair, and untruthful, the cheeky Theodore blushed with shame and during the remainder of the discussion looked as crestfallen as a convicted criminal.

Gratifying Result.

The Liberals entered upon the present Dominion electoral contest with a majority of 71 against them in a full House. Notwithstanding the prestige possessed by the government in patronage, the support and sympathy of the C. P. R., the new Franchise Act, the gerrymandering of Ontario and the vote for the first time of the Civil Service and Government employees everywhere the government so far according to the most authentic accounts are in a minority of from 3 to 5. The Toronto *Mail* claims a majority of 13 and candidly admits that the government will not be able to pull through the approaching session. Viewed from every stand point there can be no question as to the result being a sweeping one for the Liberals and a crushing one for the Conservatives. On Wednesday morning the majority was heralded to be no less than fifty; but as the day wore on the party became more modest under the unmistakable figures presented them and claimed thirty-five; then twenty-five and now it is down to thirteen, and to be entirely wiped out even according to their own showing in a few days. Liberalism in a short time will be triumphant from ocean to ocean with the Hon. Edward Blake as Canada's premier, the assertions of the Conservatives to the contrary notwithstanding.

As well Defend Sodom.

The Rev. Principal Grant, of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., a pronounced Conservative, thus admonishes Canadians:

We must choke bribery, or be choked. Pacific scandals or the insolent purchase of a Province with the intent to purchase the country, local railways to purchase counties in detail, blind shares or the purchase of members of Parliament, have all been defended. As well defend Sodom.

The *Colonist* rushes to the defence of Mr. K. F. Burns, the member for Gloucester, N. B., who was amongst the chosen few in the late parliament that received undue favors at the hands of the government in the shape of a subsidy of $3,200 a mile to the Bathurst and Shippigan, New Brunswick, railway a distance of some 70 miles. It is quite natural for our neighbor to defend this and similar scandals. Nevertheless the fact remains that Mr. Burns is largely interested in the road; that he has been a loyal supporter of Sir John's Government both in and out of Parliament and that for such adhesion to party he got his reward not in the shape of a timber limit, a grazing or coal lands lease, but the actual hard cash—the accumulated hard earnings of the people, squeezed out of them by excessive taxation on all the commodities of life—to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars. This is boodleism of the worst kind. Messrs. BAKER and SHAKESPEARE voted with the government in rewarding its faithful henchman—Burns—at the country's expense. They forgot to ask for a share of the passing favors for their own city or province. Thus it was that British Columbia was left out in the cold. Will the electors approve of such conduct? If not "regulate" your ballots accordingly.

I believe in the view of the Moderate Protectionists—an ample advantage to the home manufacturer. Free Trade as I have repeatedly explained, is for us impossible, and the issue is whether the present tariff is perfect, or defective and unjust.—Hon. Edward Blake on the Tariff question.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24.

The Speaker took the chair at 2:15 p. m.

Prayers by the Rev. Mr. Percival.

REPORT.

Mr. Baker reported from the Private Bills Committee that the rules had been complied with in respect to the petitions from the Vancouver city council for amendments to its charter and from the New Westminster and Southern Railway for incorporation.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Mr. Thompson moved: "Whereas the extension of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway to the northern end of Vancouver Island would be the means of opening up and settling a large extent of territory and developing its vast mineral, agricultural, and forest wealth, as well as the extensive and prolific fisheries abounding along its shores; And, whereas in the event of war such extension would, by affording rapid communication and ready means of transport, become an important factor in protecting the valuable coal stores, the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the Naval establishment at Esquimalt against a foreign enemy; Be it therefore resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Honor to urge upon the Dominion Government the policy and duty of undertaking the said extension as a national work, or, at least, granting such liberal aid as will enable it to be carried out without imposing an undue burden upon the Province."

Mr. Higgins seconded the motion, and advocated the appropriation of a considerable quantity of land to help in constructing the road.

Mr. Stenhouse said he rejoiced for many reasons that a move had been made in this important matter. The issues involved were not confined within the limits of Nanaimo or Comox. In the bosom of the North are teeming treasures that only await an avenue of communication to pour their generous tribute of wealth and sustenance over the wide expanse of the Province. An iron highway from south to north of this island—bulwark of the Dominion—would bring about a concentration of homesteads within easy reach of those valuable points where the approach of an enemy is most to be feared. In multiplying homesteads you multiply their defenders, and thus, from Nanaimo, from Comox, from the north, your railway would haul its impetuous legions against the first point from which their possessions or their interests were assailed. All this would oppose a barrier to invasion such as no other arrangement can possibly secure. And though unaccustomed as yet to arms, the men of Comox will be found in the van should the occasion unhappily arise. The martial spirit may be dormant, but it is there. This consideration of military expediency is the argument which will have the greatest weight with Her Majesty's Dominion government, and from that point of view the case was admirably presented in the resolution.

Hon. J. Robson said the proposed road was one of national importance. Its construction would enable the government to concentrate troops at the northern end of the island and to protect our valuable coal fields. As a local enterprise it would assist in opening up our fisheries.

Mr. Baker said if there was any person to attack on the northern part of the island the road would be of a strategical importance, and consequently it might be of use in the future. If national aid were given to the road, it would be a precedent for a similar expenditure on the mainland. The great benefit to be derived from the construction of the line was the introduction of the large capital required.

Mr. Croft supported the resolution on two grounds, first, because there was a larger area of agricultural lands on the northern portion of the island than was imagined, and secondly, because it would be of great benefit in case of war.

Hon. Mr. Beaven conceded the importance of a railroad to Cape Scott, and stated that it was not an unreasonable request to ask the Dominion government to subsidize this and other lines of railway in the province when the amount of aid granted to railways in the other provinces was considered. One of the difficulties to be met with was that sixty miles of the country through which the road would run had been given away to a company for the construction of the line to Nanaimo. The Dominion government would expect that the land through which the line would pass would contribute to the expense, but that was now impossible to the extent of sixty miles. The railway to Nanaimo and the C. P. R. had been constructed by Chinese labor, and in petitioning the Dominion government to subsidize a line to Cape Scott it should also be asked to prohibit the employment of Chinese. There was not another place on the continent of America where the results in developing and populating the country were so small as in British Columbia, where millions had been spent; hence we should take care in future railway construction that this foreign element was excluded. The mover was to be congratulated for bringing this motion forward.

Mr. Dunsmuir, speaking on the "give-away" said the boot was on the other leg; he was paying out month after month money for running the road, which some days did not pay the cost of the coal used. He did not wish to build another foot of road; any company could have the right of way through the Island Railway lands free of charge. He was very sorry he had ever touched the E. & N. R., and had he known before what he knew now he would not have taken the "give-away."

Mr. Turner agreed that every effort should be made to compel the Dominion government to do justice to the province in subsidizing railways.

Mr. Grant was always willing to encourage railways in any portion of the province and would support the resolution.

Mr. Prior also spoke in favor of the resolution, which was carried.

SCHOOL ACT.

Hon. Mr. Robson introduced a bill to amend the Public School Act, 1885, which was read a first time.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. Davie presented a petition of Mr. Lobes and others for a bill to apportion the funds of the old fire department of Victoria.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. Bole asked if it was the intention of the government to introduce during this session legislation to cancel the Crown grants numbered 91 and 98, issued to Donald A. Smith and Richard B. Angus, and dated 13th Feb., 1886?

Attorney-General—It is not.

Mr. Bole asked if it was the intention of the government to place a sum on the estimates for building a new Court House at New Westminster.

Attorney-General—It is not.

Mr. Bole asked if it was the intention to place adequate sums on the estimates to put in repair the road from New Westminster to Port Moody; the road from New Westminster to Vancouver?

Attorney-General—The matters will be duly considered.

Mr. Bole asked if it was the intention of the Government during this session to bring down a measure for the abolition of imprisonment for debt?

Attorney-General—The subject is receiving consideration.

Mr. Semlin asked: What is the number of timber claims that have been applied for to date? How much of such applications have been granted, and to whom? What amount of revenue has been obtained from timber leases, and what amount from stumpage? How many timber inspectors have been appointed under the "Timber Act, 1884"? The names of such inspectors so appointed, and the districts for which they have been appointed?

Attorney-General—There are eight applications for timber leases and two applications for timber licenses which have been granted. The particulars of the leases and licenses which have been granted will be found in a return presented to the House on Tuesday, the 15th instant. Revenue from timber leases for 18 months ending 31st December, 1886—$8,421.96; revenue from licenses and dues for the same period—$600.94. Two inspectors have been appointed, viz.: W. S. Gore, surveyor-general of Vancouver Island, and Mr. Chas. Warwick, assistant commissioner for New Westminster district.

OKANAGAN RAILWAY.

The petition of the Okanagan Railway Co. was received.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Higgins presented the petition of John Nicholson and others.

TRUSTEES AND ASSIGNEES.

Mr. T. Davie moved the second reading of a bill respecting trustees and assignees for benefit of creditors. The bill was reported complete with amendments.

ABSCONDING DEBTORS.

The House went into committee on the absconding debtors' bill.

House adjourned until to-day.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p. m.

Prayers by Rev. Mr. Percival.

RETURNS.

Hon. Mr. Robson presented a return of free grants and partial free grants of lands.

PETITIONS.

The petition of John Nicholson, praying for pecuniary relief, was declared out of order by Mr. Speaker.

AN ANTI-CHINESE BILL.

Mr. Beaven introduced a bill entitled "An Act to amend the 'Companies Act, 1878,' so as to prevent Chinese from incorporating under its provisions, to prohibit their employment by an incorporated company, and for other purposes," which was read a first time.

ANIMALS AND BIRDS.

Mr. Vernon introduced a bill entitled "An Act for the better protection of certain animals and birds," which was read a first time.

POINT ROBERTS.

Mr. Ladner moved: "That whereas that piece of land situated south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, and known as Point Roberts, containing about four square miles of territory, is so isolated from the territory of the United States that the only means of communication by land is through British Columbia; and whereas during the summer great number of Indians and others congregate on this piece of land and cause great annoyance to the settlers in the vicinity of Fraser River, B. C.; therefore be it resolved, that His Honor the Lieut.-Governor be respectfully invited to have the adjustment of this matter placed before any commission that may be appointed to enquire into and settle the Alaska boundary, with a view of acquiring the aforesaid Point Roberts." The mover described the tract of land as "No Man's Land," and a great source of annoyance to the residents of Whatcom county, who were anxious to get rid of it. Sir John Macdonald had signified his willingness to exchange a piece of ground near the Alaska boundary for the ground in question, which was of no practical value to the U. S.

Mr. Orr seconded the motion. The worst characters on the coast, Indians from the Sound and from B. C., congregate at this place.

Mr. Bole said it was a well known fact that no man died in his bed at Point Roberts. The U. S. government did not consider the place of sufficient importance to establish a police station there, and its acquisition by our government would be of decided benefit to the whole community.

Hon. J. Robson was of opinion that the matter should be considered apart from the Alaska boundary question, as it was comparatively a small matter and might be settled sooner.

ESTATE OF J. C. HUGHES.

Mr. Ladner asked: What amount, if any, is now due to the estate of the late J. C. Hughes as coroner of New Westminster district?

Hon. J. Robson was not aware of any.

SWINE.

Mr. John introduced a bill to prohibit swine from running at large.

SUMAS DYKING ACT.

On the order of the second reading of the Sumas Dyking Act, Mr. Speaker ruled, on the point raised by Mr. Beaven several days ago, that a private member could not introduce a bill affecting private interests.

Mr. T. Davie appealed from the decision of the Speaker to the House.

Prince Alexander is suffering from smallpox.

The Austrian Reichstag has passed the extra military credit for equipping the Landsturm. The government has decided to forego the usual spring mobilization of the army and cavalry so as not to awaken alarm for the safety of the peace of Europe.

The Panama Canal Co. has bought thirty locomotives in Belgium.

STILL UNCHANGED.

Bribery and Corruption Unearthed—Proceedings to be Instituted.

Latest Returns up to Noon To-day—Caron Elected—Ives Defeated.

(Special to THE TIMES.)

TORONTO, 12 noon, Feb. 25.—Full returns are now in from all the Ontario constituencies. The result is unchanged since despatch of yesterday.

In Quebec full returns show that Sir A. P. Caron carried Quebec county by 135 majority. Mr. Ives has been defeated in Richmond and Wolfe by Mr. Greenshields, barrister of Montreal. This is another Liberal gain; but leaves the aggregate result as before.

There is therefore no change to-day in the figures telegraphed yesterday.

From all directions come reports of cases to be carried to the courts. Abundant evidence is already in possession of the Liberals to prove bribery and intimidation of the grossest kind. In a day or two the committee having this part of the organization in hand will take action, in order to have the cases well advanced before the approaching session of parliament is over. The first electoral district members to be contested in Ontario are London, West Huron, East Bruce, Peel, Kingston, Lincoln, West Middlesex, South Norfolk, West Northumberland, and West Peterboro'. In Quebec the grossest barefaced bribery was practiced in Three Rivers and Quebec County as well as in West Quebec city.

In several other counties the seats will be claimed in the courts by the opposition. In many instances it is stated that the recount demanded will reverse the positions of members now believing themselves to be elected.

THE CONTEST IN ALGOMA.

A hot fight is in progress in Algoma, where polling takes place on Thursday next. The result will not be known for a few days thereafter. The contestants are Messrs S. J. Dawson, the late member, and Mr. Burke, of Prince Arthur's Landing. No one pretends to be able to forecast the result.

SIR ALEX. CAMPBELL

has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 25.—The six-story warehouse of Darby & Co., candy manufacturers, was burned this morning. Within 20 minutes after the start of the fire the walls had fallen in a four-story building occupied by the same firm, all in rear of the warehouse are burned. The loss on building and stock will be about $200,000 which is nearly all covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from a gas jet in the cellar.

The Charges Against Swineford.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—It is stated at the Interior department that no regular charges have been filed against Governor Swineford, of Alaska. A number of newspaper clippings, however, have been sent to the Secretary, in which the Governor is charged with having incited the riot against Chinese, which resulted in the killing of four Celestials. It is further charged that instead of forwarding the case, presented by some of the citizens, to President Cleveland, as he was requested to do, he sent it to Don. M. Dickinson, of Detroit, Michigan, who is said to be his personal and political friend.

Snow in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Dispatches received to-day report a heavy fall of snow in the Sierras for twenty-four hours, ending at 7 a. m. to-day. Four inches of snow fell at Colfax; 12 inches at Gold Run; 12 inches at Alta; 14 inches at Blue Canon; 12 inches at Emigrant Gap; 38 inches at Cisco; 18 inches at Summit; twenty-four inches at Truckee.

Despatches from Butte stating the Helena banks expect to sustain large losses on loans advanced to cattlemen are without foundation and absolutely false, as only one or two of the largest cattle companies are borrowers of money to any extent, and such loans are placed in the east, for the reason that they could not afford to pay the high rate of interest prevailing in Montana.

The weather is moderating and stockmen are confident that in a few days the ranges will be completely free from snow.

Not so Bad.

HELENA, Montana, Feb. 25.—Grossly exaggerated reports about the severity of the winter in Montana and losses of stock on the ranges are being published east in papers on statements sent by sensational correspondents in the territory. In truth the winter is no more severe than those of '80 and '81, when the losses of stock did not exceed 25 per cent. Cattle will suffer most; sheep men were generally prepared with an abundance of hay. The losses have not been larger than usual. As a rule cattlemen are wealthy, having large balances in the banks, and there is a probability that not a single failure in Montana will occur on account of losses of cattle.

Notables.

PRINCETON, Feb. 25.—Wm. Irvine, D. D., of the second Presbyterian church of Troy, N. Y., has accepted a call to the secretaryship of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions.

Rev. Jas. Freeman Clark, an eminent Unitarian divine, of Boston, is lying seriously ill at his house in Jamaica Plains.

Snow in the East.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Feb. 25.—All the railway trains are blockaded by snow, which varies in depth from two to five feet.

EASTERN CANADA.

Latest News in Brief—From Exchanges and by Wire.

Dr. P. R. McLagan, a well known musician in Winnipeg and formerly organist of Christ Cathedral, Montreal, died on the 21st of consumption, aged 36 years.

Two boys escaping from a gang of ruffians at Keenville, near Kingston, Ont., last night, ran into the river, broke through the ice and were drowned. Several arrests have been made.

Sister Laprey, the Mother Superior of the Hotel Dieu, Kingston, is at the point of death. She has been in the institution 35 years.

The excitement over the election at Winnipeg was intense. Just after the polls opened C. A. Barber and Robert Mulvey, two of Scarth's men, were arrested on a charge of bribing Ald. Conway, Sutherland's scrutineer, in the sum of $200 to permit the personating of voters.

AN EARTHQUAKE

Causes General Consternation Throughout Europe—Several Persons Die of Fright.

The shocks of earthquake which visited the western coast of Europe on Wednesday were very destructive and resulting in the death of a great many people. So far as known up to latest accounts the number amounted to between 200 and 300. Considerable anxiety was felt for the safety of the Prince of Wales, but a despatch from H. R. H. set all uneasiness in this respect at rest. The government telegraphed him to return to England to allay public anxiety. More casualties will no doubt be reported.

ROME, Feb. 24.—At Nice earthquake shocks caused an awful surprise to the crowds of maskers returning home from a carnival festival. Worn and bedraggled by the night's exercise, and looking dull and dreary, in the under glare of a morning sunlight. The first shock created a panic. Women screamed in terror and went wild. They crushed in all directions for safety. Every one thought of an awful impending calamity. Barking dogs and clanging church bells added to the momentary terror. People first rushed to the church of Notre Dame and besieged the confessional. A dramatic scene presented itself of many strong men on their knees praying. Then came the second shock when terror was depicted on every face. Praying crowds hastened outside for safety. The troops were called out to keep order among the crowds who besieged the railways throughout the city. To-day has been a blue, cloudless sky, with warm sun. A thorough inspection will be necessary to discover the actual damage to property. One lady jumped from a window in terror, when the first shock came. She now lies in a precarious condition. The Mayor to-day expressed the opinion no more shocks are likely to occur, and enjoined the people to remain calm.

Very light shocks were felt in Rome. No damage at Leghorn. The earthquake had an undulating movement, accompanied by underground rumbling lasting twelve seconds. At Genoa and Turin its effects were similar. At Lucca the shock lasted forty seconds. At Genoa it lasted a minute, creating great excitement. As far as learned no damage caused.

NICE, Feb. 24.—Although the earthquake was much less serious in France than in Italy the panic here is excessive. People were depressed by the carnival dissipation, and their imagination painted everything in the darkest colors. Exorbitant rates were charged for all conveyances. The crush of visitors who desired to leave fearing a renewal of the shocks, is great to-night. Nobody dares to sleep in the houses. Wagons, carriages, slips, cabins and all other available conveyances, are seized at a high price. The streets are filled with people carrying their bedding. Visitors deserted the hotels, sitting in long rows on chairs in the streets. The bell on St. Augustine's church fell.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—Some papers call attention to the fact that several days ago was published a statement that the annual relapse of the sun visible in the southern hemisphere would be accompanied by extreme seismic phenomena, owing to coincident influence of the moon on the earth.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The news of the earthquakes was at first disbelieved. When confirmed the greatest sensation and anxiety over the fate of friends became general. Telegraph offices were soon crowded. Slight shocks were felt at Vimes, Privas, Valence, Grenoble and Lyons. The gendarme's barracks at Cologne collapsed; several persons were killed and injured. Business is suspended almost everywhere.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Two shocks were felt at Corsica. It is reported that several persons were killed at Mentone where St. Michael's Church was badly damaged and the postoffice wrecked. The inmates of a convent holding the sacrement at Nice, died from fright.

Stanley Heard From.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Henry M. Stanley telegraphs from Zanzibar recounting the seizure of the Sultan of Zanzibar, the steamer Kilo and the bombardment of Tungi by the Portuguese. In the opinion of Stanley Portugal is acting high handed and in a manner relying on the interference of Germany. Passiveness on the part of England Stanley says will be most injurious to a valuable trade. England and Germany together ought to cry "hands off" to Portugal before irreparable mischief ensues. Stanly says, in reference to the expedition for the relief of Emin Bey, a party have embarked on the steamer Madura. The expedition consists of nine European officers, sixty-one Soudanese, thirty Soamalis, 620 natives of Zanzibar, three interpreters and Tippu Tib, the Arab trader, and forty of his followers. Couriers have gone overland with letters to Uganda, while others have been sent to Stanly Falls to meet the native chiefs.

Italy's Political Crisis.

ROME, Feb. 24.—Signor De Pretes, who tried to form a coalition ministry without help from chiefs of the different groups has not succeeded. The result was a shower of remonstrances which convinced him of the useless hope of the majority in the chambers. His resignation leave the situation most complicated. Signor Backiris has been summoned by the King.

The Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Prince of Wales has gone to Monte Carlo. Rumors are current here of the enormous damage in the mountains caused by an avalanche which was set in motion by the shock of earthquake. Horses became restless and refused to move. Hours before the event the Sorgues river, which is fed by Petrarch's fountains, suddenly overflowed, but soon subsided.

Chained to his Holding.

DUBLIN, Feb. 23.—The police had great difficulty in effecting the eviction of Griffiths from an estate in Sligo. They found that the tenants had been chained to a large stone which had been deeply sunken in the earth. A large crowd assembled and witnessed the work of removal. There is intense excitement.

COULD NOT AGREE.

The jury in the case of Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, Redmond and others, in connection with the "plan of the campaign," were unable to agree upon a verdict in Dublin yesterday.

The Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—On the Bourse to-day prices are firm, owing to the purchase by a syndicate operating for a rise. Realizations caused a relapse toward the close, but with exception of Suez Canal shares, which fell some francs, all [illegible] closed above yesterday's last. Rentes. Public Bonds quotations show a further slight relapse.

THE DAILY TIMES,

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

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THE WEEKLY TIMES

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J. C. McLAGAN, Manager.

The Daily Times.

[illegible]

Victoria, Friday, Feb. 25, 1887.

CALLOUS AND CRUEL.

During the last session of parliament motions were made by members for the production by the government of all papers and documents bearing on the Northwest and the uprising of the spring of 1885. No sooner were such motions made than they were voted down by the machine majority at the back of the government. It was claimed by the opposition that the evidence of guilt contained in these documents was so overwhelmingly against the government that it could not possibly escape responsibility in the premises. It was a well known fact to all who were in the Northwest in the years covering the period from 1877 to 1885 that the government regarded with almost a criminal callousness the repeated appeals made to it by the settlers—including Metis and halfbreeds scattered over that vast country. As early as the 15th of August, 1884, THE TIMES raised its warning voice in appealing to the government for immediate action. That was many months prior to the first uprising or spilling of blood. We then urged the government to take immediate action and arrange matters in such a manner that the country would be rid of LOUIS RIEL, for his presence amongst his countrymen and co-religionists brooded no good. Many, knowing the full facts of the whole case, were aware that the grievances of the half-breeds demanded redress. But the government allowed the matter to drift along until at last a crisis was reached, the result of which is already only too well known to our readers. Such journals as the Winnipeg *Times*, a pronounced Conservative journal, and the Toronto *Mail* condemned in the severest terms the conduct of the government in the premises. The *Mail* in its issue of the 8th July, 1885, some weeks after the uprising had been suppressed, thus referred to the matter:

Had they votes, like white men, or if like Indians, they had been numerous enough to command respect and overawe red tape, without doubt the wheels of office would have revolved for them; but being only halfbreeds, they were put off with an eternal promise, until patience ceased to be a virtue." We repeat again that the departmental system under which such callous and cruel neglect of the rights of the community was possible, was wrong, and should be censured."

In the Commons, on the 20th of April, 1886, Hon. Mr. LAURIER moved, seconded by the Hon. Mr. BLAKE:

That * * it was the duty of the government to proceed with diligence, under the authority they obtained from parliament in 1879, to settle [illegible] arising out of the Indian title of the Half-breeds of the Northwest Territories, and also to settle the claims of those of the Manitoba Half-breeds, who were temporarily absent during the enumeration, and that in that respect the government has been guilty of neglect, delay and mismanagement, prejudicial to the peace, welfare and good government of Canada, &c.

This every candid, unbiased person will admit was a fair motion, and that in view of the gravity of the situation, it should have passed the House. It was defeated, however, by a vote of 64 to 100. Amongst the names of those voting to "burke" the question, and prevented the laying before the country the evidence the government had pigeonholed, we find Messrs. BAKER and SHAKESPEARE. The callous neglect of the government in this one case cost the country the loss of 200 precious lives, to say nothing of the diseases contracted during the hardships of a campaign, and somewhere in the neighborhood of six to ten million dollars. Notwithstanding this these gentlemen again implore the electors for a renewal of the confidence bestowed in them in 1882. We feel assured many will decline to condone so serious a matter and refuse to mark their ballots in their favor.

The *Week* in discussing the Bremner-Banks [illegible] "boodle" swindle says that enough is known from the veracious lips of Mr. [illegible] himself to assure us that the habits of that eminent servant of the public remain unchanged. Will Lincoln again disgrace itself, and dishonor the Legislature? We fear it will. On the other side, Mr. WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, of Silver Islet fame, appears to prosper in South Grenville. Forty years of government by corruption [illegible] have [illegible] the people [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the public mind.

CANADA AT HOME.

In the course of his great speech at Hawick, Scotland, Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M. P., referred to the application of Canadian experience to the Irish question as follows: "This is not the time to enter into details; it would not be proper for me to anticipate in any way what the deliberations of the conference may hereafter bring forth. But, at least, I may be permitted to refer to what I have already said in public—I may refer to a speech which I made in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Home Rule bill, in which I pointed to the case of our own Colony of Canada as presenting many striking analogies with the case of Ireland. I said then that the relations between the Provinces of Canada and the Dominion Parliament offered most suggestive precedents for dealing with all the difficulties of this most difficult case. Every one of the conditions laid down by Lord HARTINGTON would be met by the adoption, or by the adoption of the internal Constitution of Canada. Lord HARTINGTON laid down four conditions, which, in his opinion, were essential to the establishment of any legislative authority in Ireland. The first of those conditions was that the Imperial Parliament should continue to represent the whole, and not only part of the United Kingdom. The second was that the powers given to any new local authority, should be delegated and not surrendered. The third was that the subjects to be treated by the local authority should be clearly defined, and should be subject to revision and control; and the last point was that the administration of justice should remain with an authority responsible to the Imperial Parliament.

The Constitution of Canada preserves to the Dominion parliament, which represents what the Imperial parliament would represent in our case, the supreme authority. The subjects committed to the Local Legislatures are strictly defined, are delegated and not surrendered, are subject in certain cases to revision and control. There is an analogy in the Constitution of Canada for the separate treatment of provinces which are distinct in race and which differ in relation. And lastly, the administration of justice in Canada is under the control of the Dominion authority, and is absolutely independent and free from local pressure and from local interference. It is quite true that when I made this suggestion in the House of Commons it was received with jeers and ridicule by persons who probably knew as little of the Constitution of Canada as they evidently knew of the provisions of the Home Rule Bill. But at that time the circumstances were not favorable to the consideration of any alternative plan. Now I repeat the suggestion, I invite discussion and criticism, and I say that I am confident that on these lines a plan may, and I hope will, be found which will give to Ireland such a measure of local autonomy as will satisfy all just and reasonable desires, and, at the same time, absolutely observe Liberal promises, and give guarantee of the rights of minorities, and for the integrity of the Empire, which all parties are agreed must form essential features of any proposal.

IT MAY be an invention, but Sir JOHN MACDONALD is credited with having said that it is lucky for him that he is an old man. To which the *Week* adds that it is, if it implies that an aged politician is ready to give up power; on the contrary, all politicians of Sir JOHN'S stamp and character cling the more desperately the older they grow. But Sir JOHN may well have been made conscious by the incidents of the faction fight that his system has not long to live, and that he would be in great danger of surviving it if he lingered much longer on the scene. To form the basis of his Government, a number of heterogeneous and warring elements have been held in forced union by bribery of various kinds. The disruptive forces are now manifestly becoming too strong for the unifying power of corruption, and the break-up is apparently at hand.

A STRIKING characteristic of the present campaign is the marked contrast in the reports published by the Conservative papers as compared with those appearing in the Liberal press. A fair illustration of such disreputable tactics is to be found in our own city in the report of Wednesday night's meeting as it appeared in the senior ministerial organ of Thursday last. However we may differ with our esteemed contemporary, the Toronto *Mail*, in many respects, we are in duty bound to testify to the fairness of its conduct throughout the contest. Not only does it report meetings in a fair, unbiased manner, but its criticisms are usually couched in mild language and within such a strain that hardly exception can be taken to its conclusions. It is stated that the *Mail* must expect that there will be a jerk in switching off, and it will forfeit the patronage of some Tories who take no political literature except glorification of the Tory chief and abuse of his opponents. But this will pass away. The London *Times* went through the same ordeal in a more trying form, and its prosperity soon returned. The world would be in its dotage if it continued to prefer unedified information and biased criticism.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottle 10c. Try it.

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Made to Order,

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Country Customers, by following lines on diagram, can take their own measures, and receive prompt attention.

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New Business during 1886	$3,527,000

Don't Travel without an ACCIDENT POLICY in the SUN LIFE.

1. The SUN is a Home Company, investing all its funds in Canada, and has [illegible] claim on Canadian [illegible].
2. It is a strong and prosperous Company, with large and well invested assets.
3. [illegible]
4. The SUN alone issues an absolutely Unconditional Policy. There is no "string" [illegible] about it. It is clear, clean and available for need. The only condition is the payment of premiums.
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THE GENUINE

BELL ORGAN.

MANUFACTURED BY W. BELL & CO., GUELPH, ONT.

Is the pioneer in Canada, is to-day it's only representative High Class Instrument manufactured in the country.

The Superiority of the **Bell Organ** has been demonstrated at all the World's Fairs, and the demand is constantly increasing.

Intending purchasers will do well to call on the AGENTS FOR VICTORIA,

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If you will call on us you will find that our Stock of BOOTS and SHOES is well-selected throughout. We make a SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING; for neatness we cannot be beat. You will find us at

112 Government Street. IRVING BROS'

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Manufacturers of

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With Steel and Monarch Cushions.

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Ten Pin Alley Balls, Pins, &c.

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VANCOUVER CITY.

100 Choice City Lots

FOR SALE.

IN SAMUEL GREEN'S SUBDIVISION OF Thirty Acres, fronting on Burrard Inlet, adjoining the location of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's WORKSHOPS, ROUND HOUSE and Terminal Buildings. This is the most desirable property on English Bay and must increase rapidly in value.

Prices are low and terms so reasonable as to place them within the reach of every one.

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SAMUEL GREEN, Vancouver.

Empire Brewery.

HENNING FETERS, late of the Lion Brewery, is now prepared to supply the trade and families with all kinds of

Beer, Ale and Porter.

The Brewery is situated on Spring Ridge, and is built over a well of pure, sparkling spring water. [illegible]

[illegible]

HENNING FETERS, Empire Brewery, Spring Ridge, Victoria, B.C.

IMMENSE SUCCESS

BIG SALES

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Dry Goods

AT

Popular Prices

All our Winter Stock of Ladies and Children's Jackets, Dolmans, Wraps, Wool Shawls are still further Reduced in price.

Latest Styles in Fur Capes, Silk Waterproofs, Fur-Lined Circular Dolmans, &c., are all to be sacrificed to

CASH!

Ten Cents on the Dollar is still the Big Incentive, and we continue to give that discount for ready money.

Children's Handsome Ulsters from 50 cents.

Woolen Stockings from 10 cents per pair.

Come to the

ALBION HOUSE

And Save 25 per cent.

BROWN & WHITE, Government Street.

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Given Away for 12 Months, and Premium Thrown In.

IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH A CIRCULATION of 50,000 copies a month of the LADIES DOMESTIC MAGAZINE, the publishers have decided to give a useful premium in addition to a year's subscription of this able and instructive SIXTEEN PAGE MAGAZINE to any one sending 25c. before the 1st January. This Magazine is devoted to the interests of the Ladies, is full of instructions and general information [illegible]

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Address ASHBURY MILES, Business Manager, STANSTEAD, P. Q. Stamps taken.

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Best Vancouver Coal

$7 PER TON OF 2000 LBS.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

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Cordwood and Timber Yard

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First-Class Cordwood, cut and split made everywhere.

Cedar Posts and Poles for sale, and delivered to all parts of the city, at reasonable rates.

ADAM INKES, Agent.

Corner Johns and Government Streets. Tele-hone Call No. 125.

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"LORNE"

Will be offered for service until further notice at the Farm of the undersigned, Foul Bay. Terms—$5, each.

The Thorough-bred Berkshire Boar

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Money advanced to any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Trinkets, Trunks and Contents, or on any Approved Security.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing purchased. Parties waited on at their residences. [illegible] Store on Johnson Street, between Broad and Government.

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Large packages 50c.; 12 small, 25c.

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Drawings and testimonials may be seen at the Office of the Agents for Victoria.

R. S. & R. WALKER, Spencer's Arcade.

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AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

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WIRE MATTRESSES,

Only Mattress Manufactured in Canada using Oil Tempered Springs, awarded First Prize wherever exhibited, and testimonials from leading institutions throughout the whole Dominion. Call and examine them. Also

IRON BEDSTEADS

Combined with above Mattress.

The Trade Supplied at Lowest Rates.

[illegible]

P. O. Box 215, Victoria, B. C.

Dominion Elections.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE Electoral District of Victoria.

GENTLEMEN, FELLOW CITIZENS:

Having accepted the nomination of the Liberal Association of Victoria, I would respectfully solicit your suffrages, which, if granted, I shall regard as a delegated and sacred trust to be used in the best interests of the province.

I append below the platform I would, as a candidate, still advocate. Liberal, believing in the labor and general interests of this country.

I am, Gentlemen,

Faithfully yours,

ARTHUR LEWIS McCALLUM.

To guard the interests of the public, to whom all rights in the public domain rightly belong, in order to prevent the national lands and natural wealth of the province being monopolized and given away to individual [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] the public revenue.

To so modify the existing Dominion land act as to give every facility to working men and their families, to obtain homes and homesteads for themselves, whilst leaving them at liberty during the year to enter the labor market, to earn the wages that will enable a man to fall back upon, and improve his holding in slack times.

To guard all provincial rights against encroachments by the Dominion [illegible] that he cannot attempt to concentrate all power at Ottawa, at the expense of the province, the privy council of England has pointed out, clearly first as the Dominion [illegible] the rights of the provinces [illegible] the Dominion parliament [illegible] these rights away.

To advocate the absolute right of the province to Dominion lands, an equitable apportionment of public moneys for public works, commensurate with the amount of customs revenue collected upon imports. Such public works to include harbor improvements, telegraphic communication with Cape Beale, better mail facilities to the west coast, &c.

To admit duty free all raw material not the natural product of the country intended for manufacturing purposes.

That there should be a readjustment of tariff [illegible] which now bear unfairly upon the poorer class of the community and relatively lightly upon the luxuries of the rich, and that tariff should be modified so far as the lavish expenditure and increased debt of the present administration, we are burdened with, will permit.

That a progressive income tax would enable the legislature to effect these fiscal problems whilst obliging existing monopolies, duly and equitably, to contribute to the expenses of the country in proportion to their profit.

That a commission should consider the question of a revival if possible of a limited reciprocity treaty with the United States on such terms as might suit the mutual interests of both countries.

That the senate of Canada appears under the appointments of the present administration to have practically ceased to be a representative body under our responsible form of government, and that its reconstruction under an elective system is desirable if not necessary.

That no minister of the crown, or member of parliament should during office, accept directly, or indirectly, interests in land grants, timber limits, coal lands, railway subsidies or concessions it may be deemed expedient by parliament to grant to companies. Corporate bodies or to individuals, in developing the resources of the country.

That every effort should be made in the lease or sale of public land, or the granting of leases under exploration of the natural wealth of the country, in timber, coal, mines, and minerals, to reduce our enormous public debt, trebled during the term of office of the existing government.

Dominion Elections.

To the Electors of Vancouver Island District for the House of Commons.

GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to announce myself as a candidate at the coming Dominion Election for the representation of your important district in the Parliament of Canada.

I again solicit your confidence as a firm supporter of the Liberal Conservative party, whose wise policy has raised the Dominion of Canada to her present exalted position.

I will hold public meetings whenever I find it possible to do so, of which due notice will be given and at which I will give an account of my stewardship during the four years that I have had the honor of representing you in the House of Commons.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

D. W. GORDON.

Nanaimo, Jan. 27th, 1887.

To the Electors of Vancouver District.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been requested by a large number of Electors to allow my name to be placed in nomination as Liberal Conservative Candidate for the House of Commons for your large and important District, I respectfully announce myself as a Candidate for the favor of your support at the coming election.

I will be pleased to hold public meetings wherever possible as soon as dates can be arranged.

Yours Faithfully,

J. P. PLANTA.

Nanaimo, V. I., Jan. 28th, '87.

To the Electors of the City of Victoria District.

GENTLEMEN:

I again offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the coming Election, as a Conservative, but not as a slave to any party. My platform will be: (1) The well-being of Victoria and District, which has been entirely overlooked; (2) Vancouver Island and its varied interests; (3) British Columbia in general; (4) The Dominion and its people. As Mayor of the city, I feel it will enable me to bring before the Dominion Government these varied interests with greater force and effect.

Yours, &c.,

JAMES FELL.

Victoria, Jan. 18.

To the Voters in the Electoral District of Victoria.

Gentlemen—I am a candidate for the Ottawa House of Commons as a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald.

T. B. HUMPHREYS.

DOMINION ELECTION.

To the Electors of the Electoral District of Victoria

GENTLEMEN:—I beg respectfully to announce myself a candidate for re-election to the Commons, as a supporter of the Liberal-Conservative party.

E. CROW BAKER.

Victoria, January 24, 1887.

Dominion Election.

The undersigned announces that he is a candidate for the representation of the Victoria Electoral District in the Commons of Canada, and respectfully solicits the vote and influence of the electors in said District.

W. A. ROBERTSON.

Jan 19

To the Electors of Electoral District of Victoria

GENTLEMEN:

I beg respectfully to announce myself a candidate for re-election to the Commons, as a supporter of the Liberal-Conservative party.

Jan 17 NOAH SHAKESPEARE.

NOTICE.

Just Received from Eastern Markets, a Fine Line of

Chinchilla & Cheviot

SATIN LINED

OVERCOATS

Ordered expressly for my customers.

Fur Capes and Cuffs for gentlemen; Boys Fancy Overcoats; Fur Caps for men and boys.

—ALSO—

Tweed Pants, from $3 upwards; Black walking Coats at [illegible] each; Black Cloth, [illegible]; Overcoat Suits at $3 per suit. And a full line of *Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Hats, Trunks, Notions, Etc.*

LEWIS LEWIS,

YATES STREET.

BUTTER.

200 Kegs Choice Brockville and Morrisburg

BUTTER,

For sale by

THOS. EARLE.

FOR SALE.

The Victoria House, [illegible]

[illegible]

A CURIOUS CASE.

A SUPPOSED DESERTER BEFORE A FEDERAL COURT MARTIAL.

Contradictory Character of the Evidence—The Court Nonplussed—Captain's A[illegible] Explanation Made After the Close of the War.

It was in the spring of 1865. Desertions were frequent from the rebel lines in front of Petersburg. Hugh Morris, a sergeant of a New Jersey regiment, had been reduced to the ranks. A detail for fatigue duty few [illegible] away, included Hugh. The following [illegible] deserter was came in and [illegible] had a brother in the Union army, and on investigation it was ascertained to be Hugh. He was permitted to wait with Hugh's own until his return. Meantime, the commanding officer of Hugh's regiment had been detailed away from his command, and his successor was ignorant of the facts above narrated. He [illegible] order from headquarters [illegible] Hugh Morris' brother there. He reported that Hugh was away on detail, and had no brother in the regiment. [illegible] The colonel had previously reported the [illegible] wait for his brother's return. [illegible]

[illegible]

On the same day Hugh Morris returned to his regiment, and was immediately arrested and brought before a court martial for trial, charged with desertion. There was no evidence against him except the spy of Gen. Meade, before mentioned. But that was direct and conclusive. He was on the rebel outpost when Morris came in, himself seeking an opportunity to reach the Union lines. He accompanied Morris to the rear and slept with him that night in the prison barracks near Petersburg. While Morris was asleep he took from him his diary, and also cut from his head a lock of hair, both of which he showed before the court. The last entry in the diary was mention of the fact of detail to repair a locomotive engine. The clip of hair appeared to exactly match a sheared lock of Morris' head. Other than this and the fact that Morris had been reduced from sergeant to private and had expressed emphatic discontent, there was nothing against him. This, however, was [illegible] and convincing. Morris, in his defense, produced the four mechanics who were detailed with him to repair and replace the railroad engine, which had been thrown from the military railroad and seriously impaired. They testified that he was with them continuously and only left for his company when the job was completed, a short time before he in fact rejoined his company. He admitted the diary was his and made no explanation of the lock of hair. The mechanics who worked with him identified him particularly by the hat he wore, which had a peculiar feather in it, and also his coat [illegible] All the officers of his regiment testified to his excellent soldierly conduct through many campaigns and battles, and it also appeared that he had been deprived of his sergeantcy [illegible] communication with the enemy [illegible]

EXPLAINED AT LAST.

The court of which the writer was president was nonplussed by the evidence. It adjourned early until the next morning. Late that night they came to my tent one of the most reliable and conscientious captains in the whole army of the Potomac. I believed in him next to my Saviour. He simply said: "Morris ought not to be convicted," and went away. When the court reassembled a vote was taken by the ballots. There were eight blanks and one "Not guilty," and so the finding was recorded.

Two months after, when the war was over and the army at Washington, I was invited to take supper at the Washington house, corner Third and Pennsylvania avenues, by this man Morris. There were assembled every member of the court martial, besides fifteen friends of the accused man from New Jersey. He then made the following statement:

"When the war broke out my brother was in business at Atlanta. I learned he was in our front before Petersburg as a member of the Thirteenth Alabama. I had been detailed to go on advance picket duty during the following night. Afterward came the order for a 'locomotive mechanic,' and the orderly sergeant changed my previous detail, sending me, the only man from the regiment, to assist in repairing the engine. Now, when you understand I had made arrangements with the rebel picket to meet my brother between the lines you can imagine I had no taste for that locomotive detail. My chum looked almost like my twin brother. He knew a little something about machine iron work. I told him the facts. He refused to go in my place unless the captain would consent. It was taking a great deal of the captain. Well, we swapped clothing and he went in my place. My brother missed me and came over to our side. I missed my brother and went over to their side. The Federal spy met me just as he testified, and I told him all the cock-and-bull stories I could think about the Union army. The assault on Fort Stedman was wholly unknown to me, but I got away in the noise and returned to my company. Then came the court martial. Had I told my story then as I do now I should have been shot at sunrise. But the facts you now know."

This man is now manager of the Michigan Southern railroad.—Army Officer in Milwaukee Telegraph.

Fun with Flamingoes.

"They're funny fellows, I can tell you," the captain declared. "I met a man down the coast who told me that once when he was huntin' on the Florida lowlands he came upon a whole colony of flamingoes among the mangrove trees. He watched their antics for some time—some standing on one leg, some with their long necks in all sorts of curious positions, some stalking up and down as solemn as parsons—and he thought it wouldn't be a bad idea to play a joke on them.

"So he took a fish line and when the birds flew away he fastened one end of the line to the foot of a tree and climbed with the other end up into another tree.

"Before long the birds came back, and then the fun began. As soon as one or two stepped across the line, the man in the tree gave it a pull, and the flamingoes began hoppin' and trippin' and dancin' about, now fallin' down, now jumpin' across and really seemin' to enjoy it immensely. He actually had 'em all a skippin' rope, and there's no tellin' how long they'd a' kept it up if it hadn't been so very funny that my friend couldn't help laughin' out loud; that frightened them off. That may seem a rather tough story," said Capt. Sam; "but from what I've seen of my specimens, I fully believe it."—St. Nicholas.

A Good Word for Flo.

The L[illegible] Journal speaks a good word for [illegible] [illegible]

JOHN S. MOSBY, THE GUERILLA

The Famous Ex-Confederate as a [illegible]—Interesting Incidents of His Life.

I am told that John S. Mosby, the guerilla general and ex-consul to Hong Kong, has agreed to deliver fifty lectures, for which he gets $[illegible] a night. This will make $25,000 for fifty lectures, to the fifty afternoons of this lecture, which is by no means bad pay. "John Mosby," said an old Confederate friend of his to me, "is as poor as a church mouse and he will give these lectures because he wants the money. He came out of the war without a dollar, and I don't think he saved anything abroad. His son graduated with high honors at the Virginia university this year, and I think he has other children. His beautiful and talented wife is dead, and I doubt whether he has a home he can call his own."

"John S. Mosby is a slight, bent, blonde man, with a cold gray eye containing no more expression than a boy's marble. He talks slowly, never gets excited, and does not know what fear is. He loves his friends and hates his enemies, and he carries his fights to the death. I lately heard a story from a captain in the Union army of a scene in which Mosby took part during the war. A Union regiment had chased him with a small body of his men into a ten acre field, about which was a high fence. They could see him plainly within it, and they surrounded the field and began to close in upon Mosby. They wanted to capture him, as he had already killed nearly half their regiment. They closed in upon him, Mosby, his handful of troops still firing. They had backed him up close to a fence, and they apparently had him in their grasp, when he drove his spurs into his horse and went over the fence like a flash, and as he did so turned in the air upon his saddle and shot a soldier through the head with his revolver. There are few such shots as Mosby, and during the war he shot to kill.

"At the close of the war Horace Greeley wanted Mosby hung. He denounced him as a guerilla and murderer, and published article after article calling upon the president to hang him. Mosby fled to the mountains, and he told me he intended to fight to the last. Gen. Grant was in Washington at the time. Mrs. Mosby came here with a sucking baby on one arm and these papers of Horace Greeley under the other. She called upon Grant and laid the papers before him. Grant told her to go to her husband and to tell him that he would protect him if he would surrender; that he should go to the nearest station and give himself up and he would protect his parole as much as he would that of Gen. Lee. Mrs. Mosby carried this news to John S. Mosby in the mountains. He surrendered and Grant protected him. Mosby never forgot it, and when the campaign of 1872 came around, in which Greeley was pitted against Grant, Mosby stumped the state of Virginia for Grant. He carried Greeley's papers around and told the people how Grant had treated him. The result was he carried Virginia for the Republicans the first time in its history.—Cor. Cleveland Leader.

Counterfeiting Nickels and Old Coins.

The counterfeiting at present is confined almost entirely to the coin issues of the government. It is not generally known that the nickels and the pennies are very successfully counterfeited, and that there is no possible means of detecting the spurious from the genuine. The nickels afford a very handsome profit. All the counterfeiters have to do is to go to the Bowery stations and there they find the materials to be used in their making. All of the capital employed is here. A nickel costs the government about [illegible] cents. If the government had the exclusive manufacture of these coins there would be a great profit in them. But the coin can be so easily reproduced that there is no means of estimating how many of them are put out of the counterfeit class. If the government should decide to call in this class of coin they would have to redeem the counterfeits as well, because they are all made of exactly the same material as the government's issue. The bronze pennies are also counterfeited. There is a profit in this. The bronze of which the pennies are made costs twenty-four cents a pound. A pound of it will make 160 pennies. The only way this part of the currency can be detected would be for congress to change the law so that bullion to the value of the coin can be put in it.

One of the latest kinds of counterfeiting is the imitation of old coins for sale to the numismatists. One of the most ingenious modes of deception in this class of work is the changing of the dates of some common issue of a certain coin to the date of a year whose issue is scarce and consequently high. The old Liberty dollar of 1804 is very scarce. It is said that there are only seven genuine coins of this issue in this country. The coin is rated in numismatic catalogues at a value of $1,200 and upward. The counterfeiters have been quite successful in changing 180 issues to that of 1804. This is not counterfeiting in the strict legal sense of the word, and the treasury officials would not be able to punish anyone for this class of offense. But they have exercised their power to put a stop to such work wherever they have found it going on.—Washington Cor. New York World.

Trickery of Cattle Growers.

How about the branding of calves? Yes, that was, and is, a favorite lie among the cattle growers. Annually the spring round-up starts out. Say that the books of the ranch show that there should be 1,000 cows on the range. Without a smile, without the slightest droop of an eyelid, the cattle growers and their cowboys report that the increase of calves is 80 per cent. by actual count, of the number of cows the book represents to be on the range. Every man of these knows that if the book calls for 1,000 cows, that not more than 350 of them are alive and on the range. They know that the rest lie dead in the forests, or on the flanks of the foot hills, or in ravines where they were snowed under, or on the arid plains. And every man on the round-up knows that not more than 200 calves were branded and saved.

The lying report is given to the local press (which is supported by the cattle growers) that the Roaring Bull Cattle Growing association has branded 80 per cent. of calves, and editorial comment is made on the great crop of calves dropped, and editorial congratulations are extended to the cattle growers on the prosperity of their business. That evening, after reading the paper, the cowboys and cattle growers alike say: "Sheeps is a fake. Here's to him," and glasses are lifted in weather cracked lips and their contents are tilted down alkaline burned throats. Many cattle growers, who have been driven out of the business by heavy losses, have told me within the past two months that not more than 40 per cent. of the calves they actually owned ever saved their calves. And one bright, truthful cattle grower, who had lost $32,000 in handling cattle on the Grand Encampment river in Wyoming, assured me in exceedingly vigorous language that his cows did not, during the five years he had them, average over 30 per cent.—Correspondence Frank Wilkeson in New York Sun.

Of the machines imported into Austro-Hungary in the three-quarters of this year, 58 per cent. came from England, [illegible] per cent. from Germany, [illegible] per cent. from Switzerland, and 1 per cent. from Italy, France, Belgium and America. The machines imported from [illegible] were chiefly destined for the cotton and linen industries.—Chicago Herald.

Durable, **O**riginal, **M**arvelous, **E**xcellent, **S**imple, **T**rusty, **I**nvincible, **C**orrect.

Satisfactory, **E**verlasting, **W**illing, **I**mproved, **N**ecessary, **G**lorious.

Meritorious, **A**ppropriate, **C**heering, **H**elpful, **I**llustrious, **N**eedful, **E**nchanting

T. W. FLETCHER, Agt., FORT STREET. feb 12

FOR SALE, Craigflower Steam Mills

Now doing a good business. Capable of making the best article of OATMEAL. In the Province. Also, A PEARL BARLEY MILL. Together with a SAWMILL, [illegible] Saw. An Oatmeal Miller will find this a rare opportunity. Apply to D. F. ADAMS.

JOSEPH SEARS, House & Sign Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger, AND DEALER IN Paints, Colors, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass and Wall Paper. YATES ST., ABOVE DOUGLAS.

SAUSAGE SEASON 1886. JULIUS BARRAN SAUSAGE MANUFACTURER. Yates St., Next the Clarence.

[illegible]

JULIUS BARRAN.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE.

Money advanced on Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Trunks and contents, &c., &c.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES for sale. Business strictly confidential. 44 JOHNSON STREET, Opposite Railroad Hotel. P.O. Box [illegible]

Glasgow and London FIRE INSURANCE CO.

[illegible]

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA. Glasgow and London Building, MONTREAL. D. MARSHALL LANG, General Manager London, England. JAMES BURNS, Agent for British Columbia—Office, Langley Street, Victoria, B. C.

THE OLD RELIABLE JOHN BULL BITTERS, UNEQUALLED. A. B. GRAY & CO., VICTORIA. Sole Agents for British Columbia

Valuable Farm for Sale. [illegible]

PORTLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE ST. CHARLES. [illegible]

CORBETT & MACLEAY, IMPORTERS [illegible] Portland, Oregon.

J. McCRACKEN & CO., IMPORTERS. [illegible]

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION.

J. C. DEVLIN, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. [illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

JOHN J. AUSTIN, NOTARY PUBLIC. [illegible]

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO., REAL ESTATE AGENTS. [illegible]

PHYSICIANS.

DRS. HALL & HALL, PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND ACCOUCHEURS. [illegible]

MARKETS.

QUEEN'S MARKET. L. GOODACRE [illegible]

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

C. E. BOSSLER, CARPENTER, JOINER & CONTRACTOR. [illegible]

ARCHITECT.

E. M. FISHER, ARCHITECT. [illegible]

JOHN TEAGUE, ARCHITECT. Government street, Victoria, British Columbia.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

HARRIS & HARGREAVES, CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND SURVEYORS AND ARCHITECTS. [illegible]

MERCHANTS.

TURNER, BEETON & CO., MERCHANTS. [illegible] Wharf street, Victoria.

GROCERIES.

J. FINLAYSON, GROCER. [illegible]

IRON WORKS.

ALBION IRON WORKS CO. (Lim'td.) HOME INDUSTRY. [illegible]

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS. [illegible]

TRANSPORTATION.

W. DUCKETT, TRUCK AND DRAYMAN. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. A PAYING BUSINESS [illegible]

MEDICAL.

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE. [illegible]

LEGAL.

EBERTS & TAYLOR, BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS. [illegible]

INSURANCE.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY. [illegible]

TEAS, WINES AND SPIRITS.

JOHN BOYD, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER. [illegible]

Railways and Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Navigation Co. (LIMITED.) TIME TABLE NO. 6

Burrard Inlet Route. VICTORIA TO Port Moody and Vancouver. [illegible] Moodyville and Hastings. [illegible] Port Moody to Victoria. [illegible] Vancouver to Victoria. [illegible]

New Westminster Route. LEAVE VICTORIA For New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island. [illegible] Leaves New Westminster for Victoria. [illegible]

[illegible] JOHN IRVING, MANAGER.

Oceanic Steamship Company. Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails. WILL LEAVE the Company's Wharf, Folsom Street, San Francisco, California, for HONOLULU, AUCKLAND AND SYDNEY, WITHOUT CHANGE. THE MAGNIFICENT 3000 TON Iron Steamer ZEALANDIA. [illegible] JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS. 327 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

PACIFIC Mail Steamship Co. COMPANY'S STEAMERS will sail for Hongkong via Yokohama, [illegible] For New York via Panama, [illegible]

TIME TABLE. Commencing Monday, Aug. 2, 1886. ATLANTIC EXPRESS. [illegible] PACIFIC EXPRESS. [illegible] ROBERT IRVING, General Ticket Agent.

John Meston

CARRIAGE MAKER, BLACKSMITH, Etc., Government street, between Johnson and Pandora Streets, VICTORIA, B. C.

WARNING! [illegible] Brewer's Patent Metallic and Rubber Weather Strips [illegible] COLD DRAFTS. [illegible]

GENERAL PASSENGER AGENCY. ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES, To or from Great Britain or the Continent. Berths secured in advance by Telegraph. HALL & GOEPEL, GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

Kings Head Beer Hall, JOHNSON STREET [illegible] DOERING AND WHITE.

Portland Advertisem'ts.

Dr. SPINNEY [illegible] PORTLAND, OREGON. [illegible] CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES. [illegible]

OREGON MILLING CO.'S Royal Flour. THE BEST IN THE MARKET. [illegible] Sold by all leading Grocers. JOHN WILSON, [illegible] Agent for British Columbia.

Capitol Mills Flour FULL ROLLER PROCESS [illegible] ONCE TRIED ALWAYS USED. [illegible]

Red Crown Roller Mills

[illegible] TRY IT. Mills at Albany, Oregon. [illegible] LANNING & CO. Proprietors.

DR. VANMONCISCAR, 132, 134, Third Street, Portland, Or.

LOST MANHOOD, [illegible]

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. The Great English Medicine. OF PURELY VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS, AND WITHOUT MERCURY, USED BY THE ENGLISH PEOPLE FOR OVER 120 YEARS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. EVANS SONS & MASON, LTD.

The Starr Kidney Pad, A PERMANENT Sure Cure for Diseases [illegible] LANGLEY & Co., Wholesale Agents, Victoria, B. C. [illegible]

CHAS. HAYWARD Funeral Director and Embalmer. [illegible]

TOWN OF FARWELL.

Lots for Sale. [illegible] ALLSOP & MASON.

Notices.

Municipal Notice.

Hackmen, Expressmen and Draymen are hereby notified to obtain their Licenses at the City Hall forthwith, or they will be proceeded against under the Bylaw.

JAMES D. ROBINSON, C. M. C.
City Hall, [illegible] February, 1887.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court of British Columbia, made in the matter of the estate of Henrietta F. Morgan, late of the city of Victoria, widow, deceased, [illegible]

Dated this 14th day of February, 1887. J. P. WALLS, Langley street, Victoria, Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

B. C. Milling and Mining Co., (LIMITED.) ASSESSMENT No. 11.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an assessment [illegible] Langley Street, Victoria, on or before the 21st day of February, [illegible] By order of the Directors. THEO. A. HARRISON, Secretary. Dated 21st January, 1887.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE have this day purchased the Coal, Wood and Lumber business carried on under the name of "The Victoria Coal, Wood and Lumber Yard" by Messrs. Harrison & McLachlan, [illegible] February 23, 1887. [illegible]

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership which has for some time past been carried on by us, under the firm name of "The Victoria Coal, Wood and Lumber Yard," was this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] Victoria, B. C., Feb. 23, 1887.

Notice.

MR. GUSTAV LEISER HAS BEEN admitted [illegible] Witness, THEODORE DAVIE.

NOTICE.

S. ISAACS will continue the fur business in the old stand formerly occupied by J. H. Mayer, Government Street. S. ISAACS. N. B.—All work guaranteed.

NO. 149.

A BY-LAW

Respecting the Expenditure of the Municipal Revenue for the Year 1887.

BE IT ENACTED by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Finance Committee of the said Council to arrange for and obtain a credit by way of overdraft upon current account with the Bank of British North America, to an amount not exceeding in the whole the sum of $50,000, including the now existing overdraft, at rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum.

2. All moneys so overdrawn shall be used for the ordinary current expenditure of the said Corporation, and shall be repaid to the said Bank on or before the thirty-first day of December, 1887, out of the municipal revenue of the said Corporation for the current year.

3. This By-Law may be cited as the "Bank Credit By-Law, 1887."

Passed the Municipal Council the 9th day of February, A. D. 1887.

Reconsidered and finally passed the Council this 19th day of February, A. D. 1887.

JAMES FELL, Mayor.
JAS. D. ROBINSON, C. M. C.

Gareshe, Green & Co. BANKERS GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN GOLD, SILVER and U. S. currency. Interest paid on the same on time deposits. Gold Dust and U. S. Currency Purchased at highest market rates. Sight Drafts and Telegraph Transfers San Francisco, New York and Canada. EXCHANGE ON LONDON, Available in all parts of Europe, England, Ireland and Scotland. LETTERS OF CREDIT issued on the principal Cities of the United States, Canada and Europe. Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

W. E. CHAMBERLAIN & T. A. ROBINSON

PACIFIC Business College, 320 POST ST.

LIFE SCHOLARSHIP $75 NO VACATIONS DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS [illegible]

S. S. HYAMS,

OPTICIAN [illegible]

Hudson's Bay Company,

The following Goods on Sale at the Lowest Market Rates:

Ale and Stout,	Flour,	Mustard,
Apples,	Geneva,	Oysters,
Arrowroot,	Gin	Pickles,
Bacon,	Hams,	Porter,
Beans,	Honey,	Port Wine,
Bitters,	Isinglass,	Raisins,
Brandy,	Jams and	Jellies, Rum,
Capers,	Ketchup,	Sauce,
Champagne,	Lard,	Sherry,
Claret,	Lobsters,	Sugar,
Currants,	Maccaroni,	Tea,
Currie Powder,	Marmalade,	Whisky,

A Supply of the Celebrated DUKE'S CAMEO CIGARETTES Just received.

The Daily Times.

Victoria, Friday, Feb. 25, 1887.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—Money saved by having your piano made by Fiesna, the Anchitect. *

—All the latest and most popular songs, direct from London, can be had at M. W. Waitt & Co.'s music store. *

—A fine line of water proof coats and umbrellas, cheap at A. Gilmore's, Johnson street.

—Photographic views along the line of the C. P. R. in B. C., for sale at R. Maynard's, Douglas St.

—Consignees by the Geo. E. Starr today: H C B A F Co, C Spinnidale, Van Volkenburgh, J Parker, Monroe Miller.

—Eastern Oysters, fresh every day, at Jon Levy's, by gallon, quart or pint. Same price as Island Oysters. *

—Workingmen—Note the difference; candidates give you cheap talk. Eastern [illegible] boots at the corner of Government and Johnson Sts.

—Goodwin & Jordan, piano manufacturers, tuning and repairing. Factory Cormorant street, between Douglas and Blanchard. First class work only. Telephone 98; P.O. box 422. *

—A prominent colored man has promised to drape his front door in mourning if a Grit candidate should be elected here. Wonder if it will be with the *face of his Bowl*.

—Messrs. Fell, Humphreys and Robertson will address the electors of Esquimalt in the Temperance hall there this (Friday) evening. A number from the city intend being present.

—Dr. A. C. West, dentist, will for the present occupy dental rooms in Hastings' Photographic buildings, Fort street, where his old patrons and all requiring fine dental work, are respectfully invited to call. *

—The ladies of Saanich will hold a social dance in Agricultural Hall, this evening. It is for the benefit of a widow with seven children. Tickets are $1 each. A number from this city will be in attendance.

—Another Candidate.—With pleasure we announce the candidature of A. B. Erskine to supply the Public with boots and shoes at most reasonable [illegible] rooms corner Government and Johnson streets; all are invited.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References. *

—M. W. Waitt & Co. have the largest and best assorted stock of musical instruments and merchandise ever imported into the city. Pianos and organs of the best makes always on hand. The latest sheet music and music books kept and constantly arriving. Call and examine. H. Kent, Manager. *

Facts from the Blue Books.

British Columbia, in customs duties, contributes a larger per capita sum to the Dominion Treasury than any other province in the Dominion. Ontario's rate is $3.75; Quebec, $3.60; Nova Scotia, $4.06; New Brunswick, $4.51; P. E. Island, $1.73; British Columbia, $13.77; Manitoba, $9.50.

AS AN EXPORTER.

British Columbia exports amounted in 1885, to $58.42 per head of her population; Ontario, $20.10; New Brunswick, $32.75; Manitoba, $8.31; Prince Edward Island, $17.01.

IN IMPORTS

The balance is slightly against us. Our position in this respect is different to that of any other province in the Dominion. Notwithstanding such a favorable showing as the above the expenditure of public money in British Columbia by the Conservative Government is so insignificant that in 1885 Victoria's harbor was allowed the munificent (!) sum of $8.35. Who but our representatives are responsible for such a showing? While Victoria has contributed many millions, in return she has received but a few hundreds. Will the electors look complacently at such an unfair treatment and vote half for another term of five years to this worse than ridiculous system of spoliation and plunder?

The Concordia.

An excellent bill of variety specialties following each other in rapid succession and without the tiresome waits noticeable at other entertainments of the kind is the aim of the Concordia's continuous popularity. Add to this perfect order and the amusement seeker who is not thoroughly satisfied at the Concordia is indeed hard to please. Remember the one legged acrobats appear this week only. *

First Train.

The first train arrived in Vancouver on Wednesday evening, 23d inst., at 4:45 p. m. It was composed of four flat cars, containing ties and rails, a locomotive (No. 330) and two cabooses. The officials in charge were Conductor Dorg, Engineer [illegible] and Fireman [illegible]. The enthusiasm of the citizens was unbounded. Regular trains will be running to Vancouver in a few weeks.

Funeral.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Catherine Smith took place yesterday afternoon from the late residence, Toronto street, James Bay, and was largely attended by sympathizing friends and sorrowing relatives of the deceased, who was a most estimable lady. The pall-bearers were Messrs. J. Finlayson, Wm. Lorimer, Alex. McLean, Alex. Wilson, A. Jack and W. W. Northcott.

Committed for Trial.

One of the four Indians arrested for the murder of Indian Bill, on the Port Moody road, named Joe Williams, has been committed for trial. The other three Indians [illegible] French swear that they saw the prisoner knock the murdered man down and repeatedly kick him and strike him on the forehead.

Hurrah for Blake!

Yesterday afternoon on receipt of the C. P. R. telegraph dispatches announcing a Liberal triumph many of the Liberals in this city sent a congratulatory dispatch to the Hon. Edward Blake, Toronto, on the success of his efforts on behalf of good, pure honest government. The dispatch left here at 4 o'clock. The following dispatch was received in reply thereto this (Thursday) afternoon. It left Toronto at 2:17 p. m.

Toronto, Feb. 24, 1887.

To J. C. McLagan:

Thank Victoria Liberals for congratulations. May they do their duty and complete a Liberal triumph.

EDWARD BLAKE.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in the United States and Canada. *

The Liederkranz Social.

This social society's entertainment last night was a great success. About thirty couples indulged in dancing to their heart's content. Between the dances the members of the society sang several selections. Mr. C. Decker favored the assemblage with Franz Abt's song "Good Night" in excellent style, taking B natural in splendid form, for which he received a hearty encore. At 11 o'clock refreshments were partaken of. The Queen City Orchestra furnished excellent dancing music—in fact they never do otherwise. These affairs are always of the most pleasant character and are looked forward to with zest. Last night's will probably be the last till after Easter.

An Object of Sympathy.

"Comin' thro' the Rye" and other melodies awoke the usual monotony of the city gaol to-day and infused new life into the several prisoners therein confined. The performer was Alfred Adams, [illegible] musical instrument a concertina. His wife, with her two little tender babies, is in constant attendance on the unfortunate man, and is shown every courtesy by the obliging gaol officials. If the man is insane it certainly did not look to-day like of a violent character. Adams is a comparatively young man, of respectable appearance and good looking. He was formerly employed in a large furniture factory here. The sight as seen to-day was indeed pitiable.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard.* *

Appointments.

Yesterday we announced the appointment of Senator Nelson to the Lieut.-Governorship of this province. It is now stated that Sir Alex. Campbell has been appointed Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, and that the Hon. John Beverley Robinson will be made High Commissioner to London. Many consider these extraordinary sudden appointments as indicating a feeling of insecurity on the part of the government for their positions.

The "Weekly Times."

This superb journal was issued this morning, and, as usual, contains the latest city and provincial, Dominion and foreign news, carefully edited in such a manner as to stamp it the King of B. C. weeklies. Price 10 cents. For sale at the book stores and this office. Only $2 a year. It is a splendid present for an absent friend. Don't fail to subscribe for it.

The Boodle Days.

The *Colonist* speaks about what it terms the "boodle days when Mackenzie was in power and fat printing contracts were the order of the day." Surely the editor-in-chief could not have seen the article, as he could not but know that such language would again call up recollections of the commencement of prosperity and Edgar-bolts in the minds of old Victorians.

Is it True

That the corporation have guaranteed the party running the 'buss line "between the two ends" of the James Bay bridge the sum of $9 per day; i. e. that in the event of the receipts being only $2.50 the balance of $6.50 will be made up to him by a draft on the city's exchequer? We ask the question in the interest of the ratepayers.

Remnants at Albion House.

The Harris Murder.

Alex. Crawford who was arrested in connection with the Harris murder has been discharged and bound over to appear at the next assizes. The witnesses against him were also bound over to appear in the sum of $500.

Remnants at Albion House.

Coming to Victoria.

San Francisco, Feb. 25.—Passengers per Mexico for Victoria, W H Lehmer, Mrs Bowden, J Dupois, S C Walters, M B Levy, J. [illegible], A E Inglis, H E Harrison, Mrs Herbert and son, H Donnell, M B Magnesson, Mrs Wilke, F J Hayward, C Lagrone and wife.

Remnants at Albion House.

FROM ALASKA.

Latest Intelligence—Important News from Yukon—Frozen to Death.

The steamer Idaho arrived from Alaska this forenoon, at 10 o'clock. Among the passengers were Judge Wilkins of Sitka, and fourteen others.

The Aberdeen Packing Co. has selected a site for a cannery at Garnet Creek, south of the Buckner river, and half a dozen men are now engaged in erecting the buildings. The lumber will be brought from Howcan saw mill. Mr. B. A. Seaborg, of Ilwaco, W. T., president of the company, came down on the Idaho and will return again on the April boat.

COLD WEATHER.

The Idaho had a remarkably pleasant trip for the season. The weather was cold with a great deal of snow. At Wrangel it was 4° below zero, at Juneau 12° below, and at Chilcat 20° below. The cold was the severest ever known to white residents.

STARVED AND FROZEN.

The Alaska *Free Press*, for copies of which we are indebted to Capt. Carroll, publishes the following: On the 25th of January a Chilkoot Indian found a white man and an Indian in a starving and frozen condition, about seven miles above Healy & Wilson's store, on the trail leading to the Yukon. The Indian who was but a boy, showed his heroic courage, and between packing the white man on his back and hauling him on a sled, finally succeeded in getting the fainted and frozen man down to the store, where he was taken care of by Mr. Wilson. Upon their arrival there, but very little life was left in the white man, but from what conversation Mr. Wilson was able to get out of him, he stated that he had been

FIFTY DAYS

making the trip out from Stewart river, having left there in December in company with an Indian named "Bob." They had three dogs and one sled. Two of the dogs gave out on the lakes, and the men then traveled on snow shoes to the summit, near which they built a snow-house, which they occupied for four days, through incessant storms and intense cold. Upon the fifth day they abandoned their snow house, leaving every thing behind, and were found five days after by the Indians, having been the whole of the five days getting 12 miles. The white man died at Mr. Wilson's 36 hours after his arrival. Before he passed away he told Mr. Wilson that he left a lot of letters and gold dust at the abandoned snow house, the principal portion of which was for Mr. McQuestin. He also stated that there were about one hundred men near Stewart river, and that there was

A BIG EXCITEMENT

among them over the discovery of coarse gold on Seventy-mile creek, and that his main object was to reach San Francisco before Mr. McQuestin left there. As he did not expect to die he did not give his name. Mr. Wilson sent out a party in search of the "cached" valuables, which had to return on account of the severe storm. Mr. Bowell, of Juneau, thinks the white man was one Tom Williams. Nothing definite could be obtained from the dying man in regard to the richness or extent of the "strike," as he stated that he was on a secret mission, but, however, that it had been found, and that one of the objects of his coming out was to induce Mr. McQuestin to take in a large stock of goods for the miners. From what he said, all are lead to believe that when the mail is found it will disclose what all have been looking for—the biggest "find" of the Northwest. Everybody in Juneau believe [illegible] the country says it is there, and that time is bound to show it up.

DEATHS.

Patrick Corcoran, a resident of Alaska for many years, and at one time a Cassiar miner, died at Juneau on the 3rd inst., aged 51 years. Robert Nesmon, another pioneer, died on the 10th, aged 52 years. He was a native of Peterboro, Ont. Wm. Campbell, the man who was injured by a premature explosion at the Treadwell mine, also succumbed a few weeks ago.

BULLION.

The Idaho brought down $60,000 in gold, the product of the Treadwell mine.

Board of Trade.

The following are the newly elected officers of the New Westminster Board of Trade: President, John Hendry; vice-president, R S Scoullar; secretary-treasurer, Wm McColl; council, H Hoy, B Douglas, C McDonough, A M Herring, R Elliott, W N Bole, Thos Cunningham, D Robson; board of arbitration, all members of the council and S H Webb, A Ewen, John Reid, and C. G. Major.

WHO MR. McNAB STUART IS.

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir,—The *Colonist* has modified its tone somewhat I am glad to see; "vile," "coarse," "disgusting," has made way for "not gentlemanly" and "transgressed the bounds of propriety." Mr. Higgins wants to know who I am. I am Canadian by birth and an elector. As for my family, he published my father's name a few days ago as having been sworn in as administrator of the government of Quebec; and if he will take the trouble to refer to Canadian history, he will find, no doubt to his surprise, that the name is likely to be known as long as Canadian history exists, for political services, which were deemed deserving of recognition by a hereditary title in the days when titles were less plentiful and more valued. Having told him who I am, I will tell him who I am not. I am not an alien, whose citizenship seems dubious; nor have I ever been mixed up with any scene-making or other company, whose honesty has been questioned; nor have I ever been associated with Edgar bolts, nor any other valuable pigment, to strengthen my convictions; nor am I trembling in my shoes for fear a jury should cast me in exemplary damages for slandering any man's private character; nor have I just managed so to transfer my business as to be able to receive my share of profits, which the laws of the land prohibit me, as a city councillor and member of the legislature, from participating in. If Mr. Higgins is anxious for any other information as to who I am and who I am not, I shall be happy at any time to accommodate him.

H. MacNab Stuart.

A CONTRADICTION.

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,—The mean insinuation signed "Veritas," to which you gave place in your paper last evening, to the effect that I interrupted one of the speakers at the late Liberal meeting is as false as the character of the writer is the opposite of what his *nom de plume* would seem to indicate. It is contrary to my principles to answer writers of this description, and I would have treated the article referred to with contempt had it not been calculated to prejudice my interests in the present campaign. Such tactics have their natural effects.

W. A. Robertson.

ORGANS.

We have a few Organs left, which we will sell cheap to close them out.

B. C. Stationery Co.

PIANOS.

We have a few Pianos sent us on consignment, which we will sell CHEAP.

British Columbia Stationery Co.

Next door to Post Office.

Closing Out Sale

THE STOCK OF THE

QUEEN BOOT & SHOE STORE

Will be Sold for the next Four Weeks

AT A HEAVY REDUCTION,

TO CLOSE OUT THE SAME.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS.

IGNORING HOME TALENT.

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,—Mr. Humphreys did well at the Cedar Hill meeting and deserves the thanks of all true British Columbians, and especially the young men who are "native here and to the manor born," for bringing to our notice and condemnation the injustice done us by the appointment of men from other provinces to fill government positions in B. C. Such a thing would not be tolerated in any other province in the Dominion.

Shakespeare and Baker have wilfully ignored the claims of better men than either themselves or their appointees. Shakespeare started the business when he imported Mr. Sparrow from Portland to take the place of License Commissioner at $100 a month, and Mr. Vrooman from San Francisco to take a place in the Custom House at a salary of $1000 a year. Both Shakespeare and Baker must have sanctioned the recent appointment of Mr. Gosnell to a nice place in the Inland Revenue Department.

On election day it will be our chance, and duty too, to use our votes and influence to send two such washed out political bodies to that social limbo, from whence it is to be hoped they will not be permitted such to emerge.

One of the Ignored.

PERSONALS.

Mr. J. H. Lovell, J. P., arrived down from Yale last evening.

Mr. Campbell Shaw, late of Vancouver, will make his future home at Santa Barbara, Cal.

Mr. Hook, manager of Sehl's furniture wareroom at Vancouver, slipped on Tuesday and sprained his ankle.

From the Sound there arrived to-day J T Thompson, C B Haynes, A H Winthrode, J McIsaac, A Littleworth, J Blakely, Mrs Rustain and son, Hook Sun and 4 Chinese.

Hon. Wm. Smithe appeared in the House yesterday for the first time since the opening. Both sides manifested their pleasure at his reappearance after a long and painful illness, and during his stay he received the congratulations of friends and opponents.

The Sealing Difficulty.

The London *Times* has a telegram from New York which states: The *Star* says that although Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State, has not yet announced that the Canadian sealing vessels were unlawfully seized on Seal Island, it learns on very good authority that a decision in this sense would shortly be given, and that damages will be [illegible] by the United States Government. It is understood that this is the opinion of Mr. Garland, the Attorney-General.

Vancouver's Celebration.

The Vancouver City Council has set apart the 17th of June for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee and the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It was also resolved that as the Provincial Legislature is about to make an appropriation for the purpose of recognizing the jubilee in a befitting and lasting manner (to be expended in the building of a hospital) a petition be presented to the government praying that such hospital be erected in the city of Vancouver.

A $6,500,000 RANCH.

Sir John Lister Kaye's Capital and Farming Operations.

Sir John Lister Kaye has completed the organization of a powerful syndicate for the purpose of working ten farms of 10,000 acres each in the Northwest Territories. His associates are all Englishmen and they have decided to place the capital stock at the enormous figure of $1,300,000, or about six million and a half of dollars. The scheme is certainly a gigantic one, but the promoters do not entertain any doubts regarding their success. Farming and stock-raising in every department will be carried on, giving employment to thousands of persons. Sir John has been busily engaged in this country for months past, and he will sail for England from New York on Saturday for the purpose of making a few final arrangements. The farms comprise entire sections and are located at points along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway. All the thoroughbred stock will be imported from England. It is proposed that

THE STOCK ON EACH FARM

will include three hundred draught mares, ten Clydesdale stallions and ten thoroughbred mares for stock purposes. Of the total number of three hundred mares, a considerable proportion will be light draught. These latter will be bred to imported thoroughbred stallions with the object of producing hunters, cavalry remounts and hacks. Each farm will also be stocked with three hundred heifers. The herd will be supplemented by ten polled Angus bulls, ten polled Angus heifers for stock purposes; one thousand sheep, with pure bred Cheviot rams and ewes; one thousand pigs with thoroughbred imported stock. The syndicate has secured an enormous extent of territory located on the Bell Dear River. The newly acquired sections will be converted into a cattle range, from which material for the farms will be selected from time to time. Sir John Lister Kaye has completed arrangements for the purchase of

SEVENTY THOUSAND HEAD OF CATTLE

of all descriptions. This vast herd comprises all the classes of cattle, and will be driven to the new feeding ground in the spring. A perfect system will be adopted on the farms, every one of which will possess a superintendent. Each department will be under the direction of English experts. Building operations on all the farms will be commenced the first week in April. The plans have been prepared already and many of the permanent structures, devoted to the feeding and fattening of stock will cost large amounts. Sir John Lister-Kaye, who goes back to England now, will return to Canada early in March with a small army of employees, tenants and others drawn principally from his own estate in Yorkshire. Speaking to a reporter he said: "I am quite confident of the success of the project. English experts will direct the various departments but employment will be given to thousands of Canadians."

Colonel Jacobson has suffered a serious relapse and the worst is now feared.

UNDER WHICH KING?

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,—The position of Mr. Duval, who ran as the workingmen's candidate at the last local election is somewhat anomalous, if, as I am reliably informed, he is supporting with what personal influence he possesses the candidature of Shakespeare and Baker. Mr. Robertson is a workingman and Capt. McCallum is a sincere advocate of labor reform. I would like to know why Duval is opposing them?

Workingman.

Remnants at Albion House.

ANYONE Can earn from two to five dollars a day by soliciting subscribers for the New Ladies' Domestic Magazine to be published in January. It is the best household paper in Canada, subscription only [illegible] per year, bound to sell. The publishers are determined to secure a circulation of 25,000 to start with, and will send the Magazine for a whole year and a valuable present. [illegible] this offer remains good for 60 days only. Address

J. ARKLEHURST [illegible], Business Manager,

[illegible] Sherbrooke, P.Q.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall Street, New York.

Victoria Transfer Co.

(LIMITED.)

REDUCTION

OF

Hack Rates.

The following exceptionally low HACK and LIVERY RATES will apply until further notice.

[illegible]

Hacks furnished any hour of Day or Night.

TELEPHONE CALL 129.

[illegible]

NEW TO-DAY.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

Bonsherzl vs. Muirhead and Carter.

By ORDER of the Hon. Henry Pering Pellew Crease, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, the undersigned has been appointed Receiver of all the personal estate, effects and credits of Muirhead & Carter. All persons owing any money, or having any securities of or relating to, or in which the said firm, or either of the members thereof, may have any interest whatever, are forthwith required to pay over or account for the same to

JOHN LANGLEY,

Deputy Sheriff.

Dated Victoria, Feb. 23, 1887.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Meeting at Esquimalt.

A Meeting of the Electors of Esquimalt will be held in the Temperance Hall, on Monday Evening next, the 28th inst.

Addresses on the leading questions of the day will be delivered by Capt. McCallum, the Liberal Candidate for the District, and others.

The Chair will be taken at 8 o'clock sharp.

A. R. [illegible], President V. L. A.

[illegible], Secretary.

C. CLUSHMAN,

Carriage Painter & Furniture Varnisher.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

Messrs. A. GREGG & SON,

Merchant Tailors,

Have Removed to the premises lately occupied by the Queen's Hotel, YATES STREET, where they hope to see all their old friends and Customers.

A New Stock of Imported Woollens

Just opened. An inspection of our Stock is solicited. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale. Terms Cash.

A. GREGG & SON,

ARTIST TAILORS,

Yates Street, - - - Opposite Langley.

Great Annual Discount Sale

OF

BOOTS & SHOES

COMMENCES THIS DAY AT THE

City Boot & Shoe Store

AND WILL LAST FOR FORTY DAYS.

☞ Now is your time. $20,000 worth in Stock, the whole to be cleared out to make room for Spring Goods.

G. H. MAYNARD, - - Fort Street.

NEW TO-DAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land situated on [illegible] Island, commencing at the northwest corner of J. Eve's claim; thence east fourteen chains; thence south one hundred and twenty chains; thence west fourteen chains; thence north one hundred and twenty chains to point of commencement.

HERBERT A. HARRISON.

Feb. 22nd, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated in the Osoyoos Division, Yale District, described as follows: Commencing at northwest corner of pre-emption Block No. [illegible]; thence east [illegible] chains; thence south 40 chains to Thomas Ellis's purchase; thence west [illegible] chains to Okanagan Lake; following lake to point of starting. Also commencing at the northeast corner of Lot [illegible], Group 1, thence north [illegible] chains; thence east [illegible] chains, thence south [illegible] chains, thence west [illegible] chains to point of commencement. Also commencing at southeast corner of Lot [illegible]; thence north [illegible] chains; thence east [illegible] chains, thence south [illegible] chains; thence west [illegible] chains to point of commencement.

ALFRED H. WADE.

February 22, 1887.

WARNING!

All persons are hereby informed that James' Bay Bridge Will be closed until further notice.

Persons passing the Barricade at either end will do so at their own risk, and are liable to be prosecuted.

By order,

F. LEECH,

Victoria, February 24th, 1887. City Surveyor.

A 'BUS

Will run between the ends of

James Bay Bridge,

Making the circuit of the bridge continuously

From 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. each day

During construction.

FARE:

Four Tickets for 10 Cents,

to be had of the Drivers.

Victoria, February 24th, 1887.

NOTICE.

Hardware Stock and Business for Sale.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, March 2nd, for the Stock and Goodwill of the business of the late A. B. Francis, situate on the corner of Yates and Johnson streets, Victoria.

The stock comprises a miscellaneous assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Cutlery and Glassware, and offers a rare opportunity of obtaining a desirable stock and business. Tenders to be addressed to Mr. James Harris, Langley street, and the Stock List and Goods will be on view in the above store each day, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., from the 23rd inst., to the 1st of March.

TERMS—Half cash, with satisfactory security for balance, payable in three months. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

P. R. BRADLEY.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 22nd, 1887.

Frank Hastings,

BLACK COLT, foaled April 15th, 1883, by Frank Hastings. Dam, Bess, by imported Toy Bulldog—the famous Kentucky Black Hawk horse—will stand for sale a limited number of Mares this season.

AT SAANICH

the early part of the week, and

IN VICTORIA,

At the Stables of Messrs. Jones & Holman, Johnson street, near Douglas, on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Frank Hastings has taken the first prize wherever exhibited, [illegible]

TERMS—[illegible]

[illegible] Proprietor.

The Ladies of Saanich will hold a

SOCIAL DANCE

Agricultural Hall, South Saanich,

ON FRIDAY, FEB. 25.

For the benefit of a Widow with seven small children. Admission $1. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Yorkshire Market,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

W. W. EVANS & CO.

Yates Street, [illegible]

[illegible]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

OUR NATIONAL HIGHWAY.

Shortest, Quickest,

AND IN EVERY RESPECT,

THE BEST ROUTE,

TO

Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Halifax, Portland, New York, Boston, St. Paul & Chicago.

Daily Solid Through Trains

FROM

VANCOUVER TO MONTREAL.

☞ *NO CHANGE OF CARS.* ☜

Through Second class Sleepers FREE OF CHARGE.

LOWEST RATES.

[illegible]

☞ **When going East, purchase Tickets by this Line.**

Mark and Consign your Freight via C. P. Railway. Lowest Rates. No Transfers.

For Tickets, Sleeping Car Berths, and all information, apply at office of Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, where full information [illegible]

G. A. CARLETON, D. E. MUNRO,

Freight Agent. Ticket Agent.

D. E. BROWN,

District Freight and Passenger Agent.

FRESH

Baltimore Oysters,

BY EXPRESS, EVERY THREE DAYS, AT

R. Beauchamp's,

YATES STREET.

Finnan Haddies Have Arrived.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.

DISPATCH A STEAMER

Every Saturday for San Francisco

Leaving the outer wharf at One o'clock p.m.

Feb. 26, - - Elder,

Shippers must notify us when room for freight is required.

No Freight received after 4 p. m. on Friday, 25.

WELCH, RITHET & CO.,

Agents.

Wharf Street, Victoria.

SALMON, SALMON

FINE RED SALMON,

IN KITS, [illegible]

[illegible] GEO. VIENNA.

TO LET.

'The Fashion'

Livery and Sale Stables,

FORT STREET.

[illegible]

LOANS.

$7,000, [illegible]

[illegible]

Lulu Island.

[illegible]

The Victoria Weekly Times.

VOL. 3—No. 34
WHOLE Number 138

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1887.

Times Printing & Pub. Co. (L'd) Prop's.
$2.00 per annum in advance.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—Read the advertisement of the marvelous library on the last page of this paper.

—T. C. Atkinson, barrister at law, has been appointed city solicitor for New Westminster.

—For cheap books at low prices read Messrs. H. L. Gulline & Co.'s advertisement on the last page of this paper.

—The loan by-law, for the improvement of fire protection, has been carried in Nanaimo by 68 for to 33 against.

—Freund and Lee, charged with the murder of J. S. Harris near Ladner's Landing will be tried at the May assizes at New Westminster.

—Mr. Gravell, of Chilliwhack, has grown and cured raisins which are said to be equal to the average of the imported article.

—Nanaimo to-day voted on the by-law authorizing the borrowing of $2,500 for the erection of hydrants and purchase of fire hose.

—E. G. Prior & Co., have opened a branch house in Kamloops, for the sale of agricultural machinery, etc. Mr. J. Parks will manage the branch house.

—Building has never ceased for a day at Vancouver all through the winter, and new houses are now going up like mushrooms in a meadow.

—The number of voters entitled to cast their ballots for the parliamentary candidates on March 4th is 171 in Vancouver and in Moodyville 110.

—A certain M. P. P., and disciple of Blackstone yesterday made the foolish wager of $50 that Sir John's majority will be 30. No one but a black Tory would do such a thing.

—Mr. Geo. Cruickshank, of the Bank of B. C., will leave for Nanaimo in a day or two to take charge of the new branch at that city, which will be opened some time this week it is thought.

—Parties visiting Vancouver should not fail to register at the Leland House. This house has ample accommodation for over 50 guests and is run on first class principles.

—Ex-Ald. Robert Balfour, of Vancouver, has been appointed Inspector of Bridges between Donald and Farwell on the mountain division of the C. P. R. Mr. Balfour left on Tuesday for Donald.

—The plaintiffs in the suit against Mayor McLean and other Vancouverites, for expelling Chinese, have been ordered by Judge McCreight to give security for costs. Mr. J. Boulthee is acting for the defendants.

—Mr. John Boulthee has been appointed by the Vancouver council to look after the private bill about to be introduced into the Legislature amending the municipal charter of that city. Salary $20 a day and expenses.

—Bishop Sillitoe and the Masons of New Westminster will erect a three-story brick building, 66x131 feet, at the corner of Columbia and Lorne streets, New Westminster, for use as stores, offices and lodge room.

—The Vancouver Improvement Company have advanced the price of the Mill property 25 per cent. Lots which were formerly sold at $300 have advanced to $450; $350 lots are now $525 and $250 lots have risen to $375.

—The Manitoba *Sun* remarks that immigration has commenced early this year, and numbers of "old country" people are on every train. The trouble is, however, that the majority of them are going through to B. C.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References.

—Mr. Harry Arkell, of Vancouver, used a charcoal fire for drying the plaster in a room over his store. Going in to see that everything was safe, he remained rather long and on stepping outside fell insensible to the sidewalk. He revived in a few minutes.

—A Chinaman named A Jack, an old offender, was caught to-day stealing chickens and locked up. Ah Jack got stuck on the *Colonist's* dirty bird this morning and went out on his own hook to see if he could find a more palatable one.

—An eastern exchange says the calmest liar in creation is a little 25 cent thermometer on a frigid morning, which in its deliberate way of telling an incredible story beats the weather philosopher, who remembers the cold winter of 1816. There is only one exception, which the eastern journal would certainly have made had the *Colonist* been on its exchange list. Our contemporary can knock any 25 cent thermometer silly.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP.

The agony over the Lieutenant-Governorship of this Province is now over, Senator Nelson having received the coveted post. The selection of Senator Nelson as our future Governor will be hailed with delight by his numerous friends throughout the country. The Times has always contended that the claims of the Senator were, according to our lights, superior to those of others whose names were mentioned in connection with the position. We rejoice to know that these views have prevailed at Ottawa as they did with the majority of the people of British Columbia. Senator Nelson is one of our most respected and enterprising pioneers. In conjunction with others he has done much to advance the interests of the Province. For the many years he has been in public life he has always discharged the duties devolving on him with a zeal and fidelity that at once commanded the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. We but repeat the utterances of every one when we state that the one wish to-day is that His Honor may long be spared to discharge the duties of his office, and, with his wife, dispense the hospitalities of Government House in a manner becoming ever exalted stations.

The Island Mountain.

The Island Mountain mine, alongside Jack-of-Clubs Lake, Cariboo, is developing a fine body of ore. It shows eight feet of quartz, carrying about eighty per cent. of sulphurets, at the end of the lower 100-feet tunnel. The average assay of twenty-one samples gives a result of over $30 to the ton. The outlook for the mine is most promising, and we are pleased to know that Mr. P. C. Dunlevy, an old British Columbian, is principal owner.

CARON DEFEATED.

The Liberal Victory Confirmed—Special and Private Dispatches.

Several Changes Made—The Aggregate Result Now Known all Over.

Toronto, Feb. 24.—Special—The Tory organs with the exception of the *Mail*, are making the most absurd claims as to the result of Tuesday's polling. Their favorite claiming ground is Quebec. Those as in the provincial elections they refuse to admit the full significance of the Tory defeat, and it will probably require a vote in the House to convince them of the accuracy of the Liberal statement.

Later returns however considerable change, but do not materially affect the total result. The figures now are: Liberal, 103; Tory, 100. A Liberal majority of three. The defeat of Sir A. P. Caron, in Quebec county, where the ballot boxes had been stolen by Tory agents and of Dr. Orton in Centre Wellington has given the Liberals much satisfaction.

No where do the Liberals claim a man who has not given satisfactory pledges to oppose the government.

The following are the changes made by more recent returns:

Montmorency, Chicoutimi, Shefford, and Quebec county, given to Conservatives have gone Liberal. Muskoka, Jacques Cartier, Yamaska one, Halifax, Queens and Victoria, N. S., are reported to have gone Conservative. The members elect for these constituencies are Montmorency—Langelier, 4; Chicoutimi—Couture, 200; Shefford—Auger; Quebec County—Mattie, 31; Muskoka—O'Brien, 70; Jacques Cartier—Girouard, 420; Halifax—Kenny, 85; Yamaska—Vanasse, 28; Queens, N.S.—Freeman, 15; Victoria, N. S.—Macdonald 739. Sir Donald Smith of Montreal West is classed as an Independent.

There will be many protests, and it is assured that huge corruption will be exposed and probably many Tory candidates disqualified. The *Mail* admits that the government will not be able to live through the next session of Parliament.

The Victory Confirmed.

Toronto, 10:30 p. m., Feb. 23.—Later returns give the Liberals 105 and the Conservatives 99; a Liberal majority of 6. The following are the figures of the provinces:

	M.	O.
Ontario	51	[illegible]
Quebec	22	42
Nova Scotia	12	9
New Brunswick	9	7
P. E. Island	0	6
Manitoba	4	1
British Columbia	1	0
Total	99	105

Still to be heard from Algoma 1, [illegible] 1; Northwest Territory 4; British Columbia 5. Out of these 11 seats, the Liberals expect to get 3, making the result, Liberals 108 to 107 Conservatives.

CONFIRMATORY

Of the foregoing dispatches were received this forenoon by Dr. Milne and others, from friends in the east, giving the Liberals a majority of six.

Hurrah for Blake!

Yesterday afternoon on receipt of the C. P. R. telegraph dispatches announcing a Liberal triumph many of the Liberals in this city sent a congratulatory dispatch to the Hon. Edward Blake, Toronto, on the success of his efforts on behalf of good, pure honest government. The dispatch left here at 4 o'clock. The following dispatch was received in reply thereto this (Thursday) afternoon. It left Toronto at 2:17 p. m.

Toronto, Feb. 24, 1887.

To J. C. McLagan:

Thank Victoria Liberals for congratulations. May they do their duty and complete a Liberal triumph.

EDWARD BLAKE.

European Earthquake.

Rome, Feb. 23.—An earthquake occurred here this morning; houses rocked, walls cracked and in some cases frail tenements were thrown to the ground. People rushed from their houses and fell upon their knees in the streets praying for deliverance from sudden death. Visitors to the city became frightened and are leaving the city. Many persons were injured by falling *debris*. Much alarm is felt lest there should be a recurrence of the shocks. The Prince of Wales who was in Nice a few days ago witnessing the festivities which preceded Lenten season had taken his departure and was safe at Cannes. The shock was also felt at Monaco, at which place it was so severe that rocks were detached from cliffs and precipitated into the sea. The disturbances extended as far as Genoa.

LATER.

Further dispatches concerning the earthquakes in the south of Europe this morning state that two violent shocks were felt at Toulon at 6 o'clock. The first was fifteen seconds in duration; the second of twelve seconds with movement from west to east. At Cannes three shocks were felt in the same hour. The first shock which was very violent lasted one minute; the second and third shocks were not as heavy as the first. Many persons at this place rushed to the sea shore for safety; no one injured. At Avignon three shocks were experienced between 6 and 8 o'clock. The first shock was very severe and awakened everybody in the place. A shock was felt at Genoa at 6 o'clock.

Discharged.

The Chinese prisoner, Mee Ah Gong, who was accused of stabbing another Chinaman in the head at a camp on the Island Railway was discharged from custody by the police magistrate, on the ground that the evidence was not sufficient to convict him.

Advance in Lumber.

The lumber manufacturers at Vancouver and Moodyville have advanced the price of rough lumber from $10 to $12.50 per thousand. The price of dressed lumber has also been increased.

Death of Dr. Benson.

The death of Dr. Benson, at one time an employe of the H. B. Co. in this Province, is announced, at the advanced age of 73 years. Mount Benson, at Nanaimo, is named after the deceased gentleman.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE, Q.C.,

THE COMING PREMIER OF THE DOMINION.

The Hon. Edward Blake is a Canadian, having been born in the township of Adelaide, Middlesex County, Ont., on the 13th of October, 1833. He is a descendant from a distinguished Irish family. His father, the Hon. William Hume Blake, was a member of the Baldwin-Lafontaine government from 1847 to 1849. Mr. Blake's grandfather was the late Rev. Dominick Edward Blake, Castle Grove, Galway. Mr. Blake's mother was also descended from a clever talented family, a grand daughter of William Hume, Esq., for many years M. P., for Galway. It will thus be seen that in the person of Mr. Blake our coming premier, are to be found traits inherited from famous progenitors. The subject of this sketch first entered public life in 1867; he being one of the famous number of young men who entered the political arena at that time, and known as the "Chancery Brigade." Relentless death has already removed three of that distinguished number, namely, Chief Justice Moss, James Bethune and Adam Crooks. On entering the Commons it was said of him in Ottawa, no less than in legal circles at Toronto, that he at once stepped into the very front ranks of his party. Men who had for years stood high in the political world gladly welcomed him to a place beside them, and recognized the power with which he grappled with the various questions that came on for consideration. The result of the Provincial elections of 1871 were very close, and on the assembling of the Legislature, Mr. Blake led the attack on the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, and succeeded after a most stubborn resistance in displacing that gentleman and his Patent Combination government. Mr. Blake was called upon to form a government. He called to his assistance his future chief in the Dominion, the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, as treasurer for the Province, and a few gentlemen who are still members of Mr. Mowat's Cabinet. Since that date Ontario has been in the hands of the Liberals. Then, as now, Mr. Blake was elected for Durham and Bruce. There is a remarkable coincidence in this respect. In 1872 he captured the ramparts of the so-called Liberal-Conservatives in Ontario, and in a few weeks he will go up and take possession of the Conservative treasury benches at Ottawa. The following sketch of this remarkable man—admitted on all hands to be the most distinguished colonial jurist, statesman and orator in the British realm—is extracted from the Winnipeg *Free Press*:

The admiration which Ed. Blake commanded upon his entry into the House of Commons did not exceed that which he had won for himself since the very beginning of his intelligent life. From his boyhood up, he has always been deeply respected and trusted by those who knew him. Even before his school days, before he had left the family circle as a man in miniature, he was seen to possess an excellent memory, a thirst for knowledge, great abilities, earnestness of purpose, and a burning love of justice and right. During his college days the same qualities distinguished him. His welcome there was as emphatic as it was afterwards in the House of Commons. He manifested his abilities by securing with ease the greatest honors available at the hands of Lord Elgin. Above and beyond the college curriculum, however, he had read more, and amassed more useful knowledge than any boy of his day. At the same time he was anything but a close student, always taking a prominent part with his fellows in out-door sports.

At the University he was equally distinguished. No man was more sincerely believed in than was Ed. Blake. Besides possessing consummate abilities and great intellect, he was seen to be an honorable man and without guile. His welcome everywhere was as sincere as it was afterwards in the House of Commons. No finger was raised against him, nothing ungenerous or dishonest was detected in his character. There are no more searching tests of character than those of college and university life, and from both college and university Edward Blake emerged crowned with the respect and sincere admiration of his fellows.

His professional life tells the same story. Thirty years ago, in his 23d year, he began his practice in Toronto as an attorney and solicitor. The Court of Chancery had been recently remodelled, and he had spent the period of his articles in an especial study of that branch of the law. The present Premier of Ontario and a few other counsel headed the profession in years and ability, but in a very few years they welcomed Mr. Blake to their ranks; shortly afterwards he became a Queen's counsel, and in a remarkably brief space of time no one could rank with him as a cross-examiner, a chancery lawyer, or in powers of memory and effectiveness of reply. At the early age of 34 years, his pre-eminent abilities had become so marked that the Chancellorship of Ontario was offered to him. This he declined on the ground that he was too young and active to leave the practice of his profession, and for other sufficient reasons. His professional career has always been marked by blamelessness and a succession of marked triumphs.

He first entered political life in 1867. He did so reluctantly, but in response to the ever renewed requests of the Liberal party. His previous training in constitutional law at once made him a tower of strength. West Durham returned him as a member of the House of Commons, and as those were the days of dual representation, South Bruce divided the honors with West Durham by sending him to the Ontario Legislature. What was afterwards said of his entry to the Commons was true of his appearance in the Legislature. His fitness to lead the Opposition was immediately perceived, but for two years he refused to take the position, preferring to assist and advise Mr. McKellar who retained the leadership during that time, and then resigned in his favor. For a year and a half he retained the leadership, conferring great distinction upon himself, and winning from the *Bystander* the following encomium:

"To think freely and see both sides "of all questions is a mark of superior intellect which honorably distinguishes Mr. Blake from the "factious narrowness or humble "fidelity of his rivals."

At the end of that time, after defeating John Sandfield Macdonald's coalition government, he was sent for by the Lieut.-Governor and made premier. After a few months, owing to the strain upon his constitution, and the demands of his law practice he exchanged the premiership for a position in the cabinet without salary, but continued ill-health against which he had fought hard out of love for his country compelled a change of scene. On his return from Europe, owing to the passage of the act prohibiting dual representation, and to his inability to attend to his law practice, the Commons and the Legislature all at once, he resigned his position in the Ontario government and entered the House of Commons where he met with the cordial reception above referred to. As was said by him, he "stepped at once into the very front ranks of his party." The leadership of the opposition was offered him, but refused. The demands made upon his time, and continued ill-health, for some time prevented him from becoming an active member of Mr. Mackenzie's government after it succeeded to power. In the Commons as in the Legislature he again became a member of the government without portfolio or salary until 1875, when he entered upon his successful and distinguished career as Minister of Justice which portfolio he retained untill 1877, when ill-health drove him entirely out of public life, and seemed to threaten his existence.

Mr. Blake's subsequent career has realized even more than it first gave promise of. Conservatives and Liberals alike at one time prophesied that that he was too guiltless and too great an embodiment of the old-fashioned virtues to succeed in political life. To the disgrace of our country, be it said, this statement for some recent years seemed to contain the truth. While the fires of corruption raged and roared on every hand, his voice seemed to be on the wind. While every man loved and respected his utterances, many refused to follow his example. For years sacrificing his time, abandoning a most lucrative profession, refusing all questionable short cuts to power, exhausting his physical constitution, and taxing his intellect in a manner unprecedented in Canada, he has called to our public men to return to the paths of uprightness and honor. He has attacked corruption in its strongholds, and was waged a never wearying hand-to-hand fight that threatens to drive it from public life. Despising mere partisan advantage, his actions have always been carried out on the lines of pure and admirable statesmanship. His idea of public life is that to gain power is not important, while to merit it is. No man of finer sensibilities ever breathed a Canadian atmosphere, but rather than abandon public life at Ottawa which Macdonaldism seems to have converted into a train of stenches he has stood at his post, fought down corruption, and invoked a return to honesty and statesmanship. During the year just closed he delivered a number of exhaustive, eloquent and statesmanlike speeches to the people of Canada that will have a marvellous effect in clearing the political atmosphere and deodorizing public life. In number, eloquence and comprehensiveness these great philippics are so remarkable that they will become historic. So successful have his efforts been that soon it can no longer be said that political life is too disgraceful for a man of Edward Blake's sensibilities and honesty. He is gradually raising it up to his own standard. The time has now arrived when Edward Blake is no longer unsuitable, but when no one else will suit the people of Canada. The fires of corruption must burn no more. The people of Canada have come to the rescue of their country, to drive off the brood of the carrion kite. Edward Blake is the man to lead our fair Dominion out of bondage, and to wrest her from the corruptionists. A man of splendid intellect, of immense shrewdness, of iron will, of unceasing industry, loving justice, venerating all that is good, hating corruption, despising trickery, loathing humbug, and possessing a record unspotted by Pacific scandals, boodle transactions, the receipt of presents from contractors, and who has not counselled with a murderer and paid his way into another country, while crying "would to God I could catch him"—such a man is Edward Blake, the future Premier of a better, cleaner Canada.

Referring to Mr. Blake, the Canadian Liberal leader, the Montreal *Witness* says: In intellectual power no parliamentarian approaches him, and to great mental abilities he brings untiring industry. His speeches on almost every important question which is brought up in parliament, give evidence of a careful examination of all the facts that can be got at in connection with his subject, and of careful judgment in deciding as to his course from the conclusions which he has come to. It was a matter of reproach against him by his opponents that he felt nothing to be dealt with by his followers in parliament; he did all the work himself. The fact was that his industry enabled him to examine into all matters, and when he had dealt with a subject in his exhaustive manner there was little left to be said upon it from his side of the question or from the other side either. No member of the House gives such close and careful attention to the proceedings of the House; no item of routine, no order, no question, no motion escapes his notice. No slip in a government measure or a favorite bill evades his keen scrutiny. Time and again he has pointed out serious defects in measures which the government has brought before the House. His capabilities and powers in the House are the astonishment and admiration alike of friend and foe. His speeches before the people are always of a high order, regarded from any point of view. Their moral tone is usually of the very highest. The more political portion of his speeches is generally prefaced by the noblest appeal to the highest qualities of his hearers. Throughout they are closely reasoned, thoroughly informed with authentic fact, and are generally models of dignified eloquence.

H. B. Co.'s Vancouver Store.

The Hudson's Bay Company have completed, and on Monday opened up a new store in Vancouver. It is centrally situated in Cordova street, and contains a warehouse 45 feet long by 24 feet wide; store room 34 feet by 15 feet; three private rooms and a sitting room in the rear; in all 130 feet deep. In appearance the premises are altogether a new departure. There is a quaint picturesqueness, reminding one of Chester and Shrewsbury, with its overhanging gables; but there is also a breadth of glass that permits all modern requirements of display. Internally the store is light and lofty, and with its handsome fittings, well filled with a large assortment of goods, presents a very attractive appearance. Mr. Thos. C. Sorby, Vancouver, was the architect.

Ramming the Adelaide.

When coming to the Delta wharf at Ladner's Landing on Tuesday, the Yosemite ran into the Adelaide, cutting her guards through on the starboard side. The Adelaide leaked badly and was hauled into a slough and now lies aground. The Yosemite was uninjured.

The latest news from all quarters is to the effect that the Remedial Compound is accomplishing much more than has been claimed or could be expected of it. Its effect upon the female system is marvelous. See advertisement.

AULD SCOTIA REVISITED

After an Absence of 15 Years—Impressions of a Victorian.

Having expressed a wish for a short letter, I now take the opportunity of giving a very slight sketch of my journey home to "Auld Scotia," and my first impressions of the "Old Country" after an absence of fifteen years. I left Victoria on the 1st November, by the steamer North Pacific for Tacoma, thence per O. R. and N. Co. to Portland, thence per North Pacific Railway to St. Paul, thence to Chicago, Falls of Niagara, Buffalo to New York, stopping over at the different places of interest to see the sights, etc. I need not describe the comforts of the palace sleeping and dining cars, or of the scenery, which is of a grand and interesting description, as it has been so often described before.

IN NEW YORK,

I passed a week "doing" the city, and it certainly is a very busy place, with fine institutions, etc. The Central Park, said to be the finest park, and most extensive of its kind in the world, is well worth a visit. I had the pleasure of hearing Patti in the Academy of Music. Her sweet voice completely thrilled an audience composed of thousands, and hushed them so that her slightest whisper could be heard all over the vast hall. On the 20th of November, I took passage on the Cunard steamer Umbria, making the passage to Queenstown in 6 days, 14 hours, the time being passed in the usual way of amusements on board Atlantic steamers. I found a vast improvement in Atlantic travel since I went to British Columbia, both in time and comfort. My passage from Glasgow to Portland, Maine, took 13 days and was devoid of a great many comforts that are now provided by keenly competing companies.

IN LIVERPOOL

I tarried three days, and went along its 6½ miles of docks on the river Mersey. It is not a very prepossessing looking city, with dirty looking brick buildings, and narrow, crooked streets, and compares very unfavorably with the fine cities of the United States which I visited. Leaving Liverpool, I take the train north for Glasgow and am struck with the want of convenience and airiness compared with the American car, and as I near home a strange feeling comes over me at being once more able to see the friends and scenes of boyhood, but, alas! how many are gone to the "better land," or scattered over the world, and those, outside of my near friends, who remain, are greatly altered and are like strangers.

THE FACE OF THE COUNTRY

even is altered, so that I can hardly recognize it as the same, so many new buildings, steel and iron works, collieries, railways, etc., that the truth of this being called the "Iron Age" is brought home forcibly to the mind, but should now be more appropriately called the "Steel Age," as nearly all the iron works have been altered to steel works, or shut down on account of low prices and over production. The working men are complaining bitterly of hard times and are

AGITATING FOR PROTECTION

to keep out foreign products. Belgium and Germany are sending iron products into the country cheaper than the home manufacturer can supply it, and the U. S. is deluging the country with stoves, watches and other "notions." Their chilled cast iron plows are gaining some favor among the farmers here on account of their cheapness, the times being so hard among farmers that they have to be contented with a cheaper and less substantial article than the heavy wrought iron plough of home production, although for prize ploughing at their annual matches the Scotch ploughs of George Gray & Sons, still lead, the American chilled plow not being suitable to do the deep and nice work required.

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES

are to a great extent the cause of the present dull times in all branches of manufacture. So many new companies have been formed that over production has disturbed the law of supply and demand; while opening up a new field for small capitalists to invest in, it has also created a new class of so-called "promoters" of companies, whose only business is to create them rather than any interest they may have in their permanent prosperity. The "promoters" generally manage to sell their stock at a premium, pocket the fees, etc., and when they have run for a few years they gradually begin to go behind and wind up almost a total loss to the shareholders. Of course there are exceptions, where it has proved a source of benefit to both promoters and shareholders, but they are in the minority. I notice some change between the

OLD AND YOUNG GENERATION

since I left; the oldfolks still adhere to the good old Scottish reverence for the Sabbath and believe in doing as their forefathers did before them, but the younger are more inclined to the go-ahead plan indulged in by their neighbors on the other side of the Atlantic, and to quote the words of an old worthy in my native village, "instead of the click, click of the weaver's loom being heard in every house, the tinkle, tinkle of the piano is heard." I find everywhere I go that British Columbia is not so well known as it ought to be, and am frequently asked, where is it? The prevailing wish among the young is to go abroad somewhere, but they mostly all have the illusion regarding emigration that the qualities of industry and perseverance are not so much needed, and good results are to be looked for at once without having to earn their bread by the sweat of the brow. Others, older in years, look on emigration as

A LAST RESOURCE,

only to be thought of when starvation faces them and forces them to leave their country and friends, and are so accustomed to their ways of living and surroundings, as to look on a change with dread. Glasgow has grown greatly during the last fifteen years, and is much improved; the old portions of the city, Saltmarket, High street, Gorbals, etc., having been bought up by the Glasgow Improvement Company, who are widening the streets and putting up modern buildings. The smell of the Clyde has not, however, improved, as a "pennyworth of navigation" down the river in one of the steam ferries will prove, but you are amply repaid for the trip by the fine view of the many shipyards, with their forests of bare poles used for scaffolding and the tap, tap, tap, of the riveters hammers at a [illegible]. Happening to be

IN EDINBURGH

at the end of the year, and enjoying the hospitality of a former resident of British Columbia, I was advised, if I wanted to see Edinburgh life, to go and see the New Year in at the Tron Church, where the crowd [illegible] from all parts of the city, a [illegible] for ages past. The collection of all ages, sexes, and classes of society is immense, and the bottle is freely passed, resulting in lots of fun and sore heads. Crowds of young men and women, with fiddles, flutes, concertinas, bag-pipes, etc., parade around, and students in gangs always ready for a "lark," gather around St. Giles' in immense crowds, blocking the streets, waiting for the clock in the steeple to point the hour beginning the New Year. The high dingy houses on each side are all lit up, each casement being crowded with people looking down on the mass below and throwing out fireworks, burning lime-lights, etc., adding to the wierdness of the scene. When the clock points the hour a tumult of noisy congratulations, and loud hurrahs, is raised, and the whisky suffers. This lasts a short time only. They then begin to disperse in all directions, some to go home peaceably to bed, others to keep up the fun and make New Year calls. I cannot pass my notice of Edinburgh without paying it the compliment of being the

FINEST AND MOST INTERESTING

city I have ever seen. The Old City and castle, looming up in the clouds, with its historic buildings and relics over one thousand years old, looking down like a father on its child, the New City, with its Princess street, the finest in the world, the well kept gardens, squares, statues, halls, etc., giving an appearance of wealth and culture not to be met with elsewhere, the inhabitants mostly being men of wealth living at ease in costly residences, or of supposed wealth living in the "shabby genteel" style trying to keep up an appearance of wealth and ease. No large factories are to be seen pouring out their volume of smoke and dirt and busy traffic. The ordinary business of life is conducted in a quiet, easy way, giving the city an appearance of ease quite different from a commercial city. I left Edinboro' New Year's morning

FOR GLASGOW,

to hear the "Messiah" by the Glasgow Choral Union in the St. Andrews' hall, a musical treat rendered by about 400 voices and 85 instruments including a grand organ, the hall being crowded. This week I start for London for "fresh fields" and have the promise of a pass to the House of Commons from Donald Crawford, M. P., for Lanarkshire, when I will have the privilege of hearing all the "big guns." I then intend spending a week in Paris to see that gay city. If I could only have some Victoria weather here I would enjoy my visit much better. Since my arrival in Scotland on the 1st of December, to within a few days ago, "Jack Frost," fog and smoke have ruled, but I can see the sky at last and hope for a continuance.

ANDREW GRAY.

THE "COLUMBIAN" AS AN HONEST POLITICIAN.

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir,—I was much surprised when I read the *Columbian's* editorial of the 18th inst., on the "Two candidates." The *Columbian* has been posing all along as the champion not only of private, but also of public and political morality, truthfulness, fairplay, and honesty. It attacks Mr. Chisholm most unmercifully on the Chinese question, accusing him of shirking it, being an employer of Chinese, etc. Now had the *Columbian* been guided by honesty and followed this truth, here is something like what it would be compelled to say when it mentions Mr. Chisholm and the Chinese:

"It will be remembered by many of the people of New Westminster that when the Chinese commission sat in the Court House, in this city, to enquire into the expediency of restricting Chinese immigration, Mr. Chisholm, although interested in the canning industry, was the only person present who advocated restriction. He reminded the commissioners that although restriction might have interferred with that particular industry in British Columbia, before the restriction act was passed in the United States, now that the Columbia river cannery-men were restricted to the Chinese already in the country, British Columbia cannery-men could compete successfully with them were a similar law in force in this province. He dwelt forcibly, and earnestly, on the many evils attending an influx of Chinese and remarked, that although the employers of Chinese labor were before them in force they had not asked for the evidence of a single laborer, notwithstanding it was the laborers bread and butter that was at stake. Mr. Trapp's opportunity to show his sympathy with white labor was equally as good as Mr. Chisholm's, but he failed to do so."

This is the story the *Columbian* would have had to tell had it followed the path of political honesty which it has so persistently been preaching for the adoption of others. Now for the temperance part of this wonderful editorial. After giving "Doc" "bull Columbia" on general principles it flounders. It strikes out blindly and wildly, in a kind of promiscuous way and shows its lack of logic and consistency by conceding: "we are not sure that it would be wise at the present time to pass a prohibitory law in this province. Now, in the name of all that is wonderful, what is the temperance cause? Is it to pass a law for our neighbors which we do not want ourselves? But I think this may be allowed to pass, as Mr. Trapp at the nomination was so weak on this point, and could make so poor a promise, that one of the most enthusiastic temperance men created a sensation by jumping up and exclaiming: "It's a shame! It's a shame! I've lost my vote; but I don't blame you as much as I do a Senator whose tool you are." This editorial in the *Columbian* might have done some of the harm which was intended if the editor had had the sense to keep it for a few days longer, so that it would be too late for the truth to come out before the election. Politically speaking it may be said of the *Columbian*, that while claiming to be honest it tried to act the rogue and succeeded in establishing its reputation as a "fool."

[illegible]

[illegible], B. C., 23 Feb., 1887.

From the Golden State.

San Francisco, Feb. 23.—[illegible]

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Feb 25, 1887.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

While the full returns are not to hand at the hour of writing these lines, there can be no doubt as to the result of yesterday's struggle in the east. The government has been sustained and its policy will be endorsed by the majority of the members elected. What the exact majority will be none can tell until the opening of Parliament. The Government, however, will have a good, safe working majority in the neighborhood of forty. With the result we are surprised and somewhat disappointed, especially so as regards Ontario. In that province it was supposed that the Liberals would reduce the Conservative majority considerably—many believing the final result would be a tie. While many have fallen out of the ranks on both sides the relative strength of both parties is about the same as it was previous to the dissolution. As usual the cities of Toronto, Hamilton, London, Belleville, St. Catharines and Stratford went Conservative. Brantford, Guelph, St. Thomas and many of the larger towns remained steadfast in their political allegiance to Liberalism. The vote of the usual constituencies—the farmers' vote—again endorsed the National Policy. But the true explanation for the Conservative majority in Liberal Ontario is to be found in the fact that the constituencies under Sir John's gerrymander act of 1882 were carried in such a manner as to ensure his followers a victory, in such of the districts as were thus gerrymandered, and of these there were no less than fifty-six. In addition to this there were the religious and liquor crusades, and the operations of the new Franchise Act. It is gratifying to the friends of good honest government to learn that a large majority of the "boodle" brigade have disappeared—men whose names were associated with questionable transactions in connection with land grabs, timber limits, coal and pastoral land. This is a hopeful sign and augurs well for a better future. It is very evident that whilst the Hon. Edward Blake and Liberalism are held in high esteem and veneration by a large majority of the people of Ontario, the major portion of those elected are wedded to other gods.

Quebec did her duty nobly. Her response to the appeals made for a change in the political complexion of both Dominion and provincial affairs confirmed the predictions made regarding the attitude her people were about to assume. Groaning under excessive local taxation she threw off the Conservative yoke in provincial affairs a few weeks since and now enters upon a new era, a fresh epoch in her history. To-day she stands forth as the banner Liberal province of the Dominion. There is now no reason why her prosperity in the future should not parallel that of her western sister, Ontario. It is the height of absurdity to state that the religious cry affected this desirable and long looked for reform. In the "Ancient Capital" Liberalism has gained one seat, if not two. In Montreal Mr. Curran in the centre division is the only pronounced Conservative from Canada's commercial metropolis. Sir Hector had a close call in Three Rivers, and it would not be a matter of surprise were he thrown out on a recount. In the larger towns and populous districts of the province the leaning towards Liberalism is unmistakable. Much will depend hereafter on the stability of the cause of Quebec on the manner in which Hon. Mr. Mercier conducts himself. His friends believe he will prove equal to the occasion and that Quebec will have no cause to regret the transference of her allegiance from Conservatism to Liberalism.

The presence in Nova Scotia of Sir Charles Tupper—"the high priest of corruption," according to his own colleague Hon. W. A. McLelan—led many to fear that a repetition of his former tactics would be resorted to. The result of the vote cast yesterday is undoubtedly disappointing, for it had been asserted for weeks that Nova Scotia would pronounce strongly against the government of Sir John Macdonald. As yet we are unable to discern whether the number of opponents as compared with those in the late parliament have been increased or diminished—the matter being yet in doubt. "The spoiled child of the Dominion" of late has been treated generously. In cabinet representation she has three of the most important portfolios, whilst money in subsidies, being nothing less than a direct bribe, has been spent lavishly in many parts of the dissatisfied province. Sir Charles, true to his character, was prolific in promises, and it is but too apparent that the "Cumberland war horse" again succeeded in drawing the wool over the eyes of the electors of that province. The Minister of Justice secured his election by the skin of his teeth, whilst Woodworth, of "boodle" fame, was left at home. Mr. Vail, in Digby, who occupied a portfolio in Mr. Mackenzie's cabinet, was also defeated.

New Brunswick did better than was expected of her. The Conservatives claimed that a "clean sweep" would be made in New Brunswick. St. John City and County has wheeled into line and returned a solid Liberal contingent. The Hon. Peter Mitchell, in Northumberland, was re-elected. Mr. Mitchell, of late has accomplished yeoman work for the Liberals in Quebec, and his triumph over Mr. Adams is heralded with delight by Liberals everywhere. In Charlotte, Mr. [illegible], a nephew of Sir Leonard Tilley's, defeated Mr. Gillmor, Liberal, by a majority of 23. The contingent from this province is an improvement on that of those elected in 1882.

The last but not by any means the least, that performed her whole duty nobly and well, was Prince Edward Island. In the contest of 1882 four Liberals and two Conservatives were elected, but by a whitewashing committee one of the Liberals elected was counted out. In yesterday's combat our dispatches state that a solid Liberal delegation had been elected. News through another channel gives the result as four Liberals and two Conservatives. The battle in the province of Prince Edward Island was a bitter one. A determined effort was made to defeat Mr. Davies, but he conquered, and will have to fight for good, honest, pure government as a powerful ally with his followers from the tight little isle in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

In Marquette, Manitoba, Mr. Watson, the only Liberal in that province held his seat by an increased majority.

Mr. Scarth, in Winnipeg was elected by a majority of 12. Mr. Daly in Selkirk succeeds Mr. Hugh Sutherland. Mr. Daly's father, Mr. T. M. Daly for many years represented North Perth, Ont. He is above the average in ability and will make a good representative. The province stands four Conservatives to one Liberal.

In the territories and this province, with the exception of Yale, the contest is still pending, but certain to result in swelling the government's majority.

As was to be expected the friends of the government throughout the country are jubilant. The victory whether it be permanent or a mere temporary one, is certainly there, and to the popular vote, those not in affinity with the dominant party, must bow. During the last year there were contests in every province of the Dominion. Yesterday's appeal settles Canada's affairs for some time. The country will breathe more freely now that the struggle is over. But if the same policy in administering our affairs in the future be judged by that of the past few years we are certain many will rue the day in which they aided to secure the government of Sir John A. Macdonald in its hold on the Canadian treasury benches.

Since the above was in type to our C. P. R. Dispatches it will be observed that the result has changed since last night and that the Liberals have a majority of 5. There are still ten constituencies to be heard from as follows: British Columbia 5, Northwest Territory 4, and one in Quebec. The victory undoubtedly now is with the Liberals.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

That war on the Danube will come by-and-by is almost certain, but the news reaching us from Europe leads us to believe that the next great war will be near the Rhine between France and Germany. One day we have rumors of immediate war, and the next day the talk is of peace; but every week looks more like war inevitable between the two powers named. Bismarck, we may be sure, will begin the fighting, unless he can fool the French authorities as he did Louis Napoleon seventeen years ago, by getting them to strike first, while they are yet unprepared for the struggle. If it be agreed that war between the two must come within a few years, then there are important reasons why Bismarck and Von Moltke should wish it to come now. France's material wealth, her production per annum, is about double that of Germany, although the latter has now very much the advantage in population. Therefore France can expend, and as a matter of fact she does expend far more than Germany can on costly preparations for war. It is clearly understood at Berlin that during every year of peace France is relatively gaining, while Germany is relatively losing as regards preparedness for war on a large scale. And therefore Germany has a motive for hurrying on war which is almost irresistible, at all events to a man of Bismarck's ambition. Still, it is quite within the probabilities that Bismarck may by superior diplomacy induce France to appear the aggressor, while he himself has been planning war all the time, and rendering it inevitable. In the game of diplomacy a country having a monarchy and a court has immensely the advantage of a republic; and the more despotic the monarchy is the greater are its advantages in the diplomatic game. A republic, provided it be big enough and good enough in fight may give hard knocks as well as a monarchy when actual fighting things do come at last. But the nation having a king or an emperor has decidedly the advantage at the beginning.

The elections which took place on the 21st resulted in a victory for the government, and it is now believed that once Bismarck's new military bill has been adopted by the new Reichstag, war rumors will suddenly cease, as far as the German press is concerned. And this might be a reasonable view of probabilities, were it not for the grave fact already noted, that it is Germany's interest to have the war come off now, rather than two years or three years, or five years hence. Such assurances of peace as we hear of are really worthless as against the solid and serious facts which point to war near at hand. Already the neutrality of Belgium has become a live question of the day, and already it is conceded on all hands that, if Belgium soil be crossed by foreign troops, it will be by the Germans and not by the French. England is a party to treaties guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium, but, as the London *Post* remarks, she cannot act as the sole defender of treaties which are ignored by the other powers. It may appear a strange notion, but perhaps they are not wholly without reason on their side who argue that almost the only thing to compel peace on the Rhine would be a declaration by Russia that if war fell out she would take the field against Germany. That would make the struggle a terrible one indeed, for in such case England, Austria and Italy would almost certainly be drawn into it, on the side of Germany. This reflection is suggested, in conclusion: Is it really possible to maintain peace very long, with such immense armaments of war as Europe is now keeping up and even rapidly increasing every week? We should think not, but time must tell.

GRATIFYING SIGN.

Notwithstanding the powerful influences brought to bear on Congress, it is gratifying to find that great as the railroad interest is in the United States it is not all powerful, for despite the superhuman effort to beat it, the Interstate Commerce Bill has now become law. Seeing the great majority with which the Bill passed Congress the President dare not—even had he been inclined—veto it. But there is no good reason for supposing that he felt otherwise than favorable to the Bill. The only doubt he entertained was, whether the measure it proposed was constitutional. The point he referred to the Attorney General, and immediately on receiving his opinion in the affirmative, the President signed the Bill and it became part of the law of the land. It will take time before the full effect of the new law is ascertained, and we fear many expensive litigations will ensue before it is clearly defined. And it is doubtful if it will prove such a great godsend as is generally supposed. By some it is thought to be the great and only cure for all the evils which railroad companies inflict, and to guarantee all railroad patrons against extortion and fraud. There are to be no more favored communities to the prejudice of others. Differential rates are to be a thing of the past, and so will no longer form a political lever. Railroad pooling is at least checked, so that that high-handed way of robbing the public cannot hereafter be carried on with impunity. It also provides ample means for aggrieved citizens bringing their cases into court and obtaining damages for injuries. Besides, commissioners are appointed whose duty it is to see that the law is duly observed and neither evaded nor defied. It is the hope of our neighbors that the new law will accomplish all that it professes, and that all the bright expectations may be realized. If so, they claim that it will prove but the thin end of the wedge which will hereafter split up and scatter the hitherto impregnable power of various monopolies whose actions are always antagonistic to the public interest.

How far it will affect the importers and shippers of Victoria is not yet known. If the Northern Pacific and the lines entering San Francisco will be compelled under the new law to advance their rates, nothing is more certain that the Canadian Pacific will follow the example of its southern rivals. If so unquestionably the coast will be a sufferer from the operations of the Interstate Commerce Bill.

In Conservative circles it is said that if the government is defeated to-day at the polls the fault will be the *Mail's*. A well known leading Conservative in Toronto a few days since is reported to have said that at present no attitude of hostility has been assumed by the party toward the *Mail*, but just wait till the elections are over and you will see what you will see. Do you suppose the Conservatives are going to stand being beaten by the insane conduct of a paper built up with their own money? What sincerity can there be in such a programme as the *Mail's*, started by the man who was most conspicuous in the plot to overthrow Mowat, and by a writer whose pen has been for sale these twenty years? After the elections, win or lose, the Conservatives throughout Canada must drop the *Mail*. Reduced circulation means reduced advertising patronage, and that's the only way for us to get even. If the Catholics are weak enough to identify the party with the *Mail's* madness, Sir John's government may be overthrown. All depends on that, and the *Mail* is responsible for the danger. The very people who put $100,000 into the *Mail* and established it are now the victims of its crazy malevolence.

The public celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, a London correspondent informs us, will involve a considerable outlay, for which a Parliamentary grant will be necessary. The coronation of the Queen will cost about $200,000, as against $250,000 for that of King William IV., and £1,200,000 for that of King George IV. In many respect the coronation forms a precedent for the Jubilee. It is stated that there is to be a special meeting of the Privy Council next month, either at Windsor Castle or at Buckingham Palace when the proposed arrangements and estimates will be submitted. To this Council will be summoned the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Cabinet, the great officers of the royal household, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishop of London, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hartington, Lord Granville and Lord Sydney. The details will subsequently be settled by a committee selected from the above personages, with one or two additions of permanent officials, by whom all the real work will doubtless be done. The rough estimate for the thanksgiving services in Westminster Abbey is $20,000.

Guilt Proved from Official Documents.

I can show to you from the papers and statements of these men themselves that there were grievances affecting a large portion of the halfbreed population; that the fact was known to them, and the importance of an early remedy was also known; that they asked for and received in 1879 full power to settle the difficulty; that they did not move at all until 1885; that they were asked again and again in the meantime to act; that they were warned again and again in the meantime of the danger of delay; that in June, 1884, Riel came in, and they were then especially warned in time to have averted the danger; that they in some sort knew the danger of the situation, and thought it serious enough to justify them in taking away the militia service and establishing a special post of the Mounted Police; that notwithstanding all this they did nothing to redress till 1885. In the Commons House of Parliament *I have told these men face to face, that before God and man I hold them responsible for every drop of blood* [illegible] *all our loss of reputation,* [illegible] *and what I said to them face to face I say to you to-day.*—Mr. Blake.

VICTORY

Final Result of Yesterday's Polling throughout the Dominion.

The Cold Wave Strikes the "Boodle Brigade" of the East.

The Ministerial Majority of 71 Converted into a Minority.

A Glorious Victory for the Liberals Reported—Route of the Tories.

Ministerialists Elected 100; Liberals 105—Majorities Recorded.

VERY LATEST.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The following dispatch was received via the Canadian Pacific Telegraph line, repeated at Winnipeg from eastern points. The candidates elected and their majorities are given. This news changes the crow of the Colonist to a wail of lamentation and woe.

Latest returns give the Liberals a majority of 'five' on yesterday's polling. The following are the figures in the provinces of

ONTARIO:

Addington—Bell, min. 100; Algoma election not held yet; Bothwell—Mills, opp. 200; Brant, South—Paterson, opp. 825; Brockville—Wood, min.; Bruce—Cargill, min. 200; Bruce North—McNeill, min; Bruce, West—Blake, opp; Cardwell—White, min. 300; Carleton—McDonald, min. 1200; Cornwall—Bergin, min. 177; Durham, East—Ward, min. 300; Durham West—Black, opp. 119; Elgin, East—Wilson, opp. 140; Elgin, West—Casey, opp. 600; Essex, North—Patterson, ministerialist; Essex, South—Brien, opp. 32; Frontenac—Kirkpatrick, min.; Glengarry—Purcell, opp. 200; Grenville—Shanley, min. 229; Grey, east—Sproule, min. 632; Grey, north—Masson, [illegible]; Grey south Landerkin, opp. 125; Haldimand—Colter, opp. 33; Halton, Waldie, opp. 9; Hamilton—Brown, min. 207; McKay, min. 236; Hastings, east—Burdett, opp. 61; Hastings, north—Bowell, min. 538; Hastings, west—Robertson, min. 213; Huron, east—Macdonald, opp. 80; Huron, south—McMillan, opp. 160; Huron, west—Porter, min. 67; Kent—Campbell, opp. 110; Kingston—Macdonald, min. 141; Lambton—Moncrieff, min.; Lambton, west—Lister, opp. 660; Lanark North—Jamieson, min. 100; Lanark S—Haggart, min. 900; Leeds and Grenville North—Ferguson, min. 800; Leeds South—Taylor, min. 800; Lennox—Wilson, min. 96; Lincoln—Rykert, min. 490; London—Carling, min. 300; Middlesex East—Marshall, min. 775; Middlesex North—Coughlin, min. 300; Middlesex South—Armstrong, opp; Middlesex West—Roome, min. 60; Monck—Boyle, min. 135; Muskoka—McMurrich, opp; Norfolk North—Charlton, 300; Norfolk South—Tisdale, min. 30; Northumberland East—Mallory, opp; Northumberland West—Guillet, min. 28; Ontario N.—Madill, min. [illegible]; Ontario South—Smith, min. 230; Ontario West—Edgar, opp. 350; Ottawa—Perley, min. 803, Robillard, min. 783; Oxford North—Sutherland, opp. 1100; Oxford South—Cartwright, opp. 800; Peel—McCulla, min. 44; Perth, North—Hesson, min. 200; Perth, South—Trow, opp. 82; Peterboro, East—Lang, opp. 175; Peterboro, West—Stevenson, min. 12; Prescott—Labrosse, opp. 171; Prince Edward—Platt, opp. 80; Renfrew, North—White, min. 338; Renfrew, South—Campbell, opp. 94; Russell—Edwards, opp; Simcoe, East—Cook, opp. 75; Simcoe, North—McCarthy, min. 231; Simcoe, South—Tyrwhitt, min. 600; Toronto Centre—Cockburn, min. 410; Toronto East—Small, min. 1178; Toronto West—Denison, min. 190; Victoria North—Barron, opp. 200; Victoria South—Hudspeth, min. 50; Waterloo North—Bowman, opp. 200; Waterloo South—Livingstone, opp. 370; Welland—Ferguson, min. 150; Wellington Centre—Semple, opp. 60; Wellington North—McMullen, opp. 456; Wellington South—Innes, opp. 120; Wentworth North—Bain, opp. 130; Wentworth South—Carpenter, min. 180; York East—Mackenzie, opp. 150; York North—Mulock, opp. 60; York West—Wallace, min. 430.

QUEBEC.

Argenteuil—Wrixon(?), opp; Bagot—Dupont, opp. Acclamation; Beauce—Godbout, opp. 297; Beauharnois—Bergeron, [illegible]; Bellechasse—Amyot opp. 174; Berthier—Beausoleil, opp. 200; Bonaventure—Riopel, min. 322; Brome—Fisher, opp. 200; Chambly—Préfontaine, opp. 43; Champlain—Montplaisir, min; Charlevoix—Cimon, opp. 100; Chateauguay—Holton, opp; Chicoutimi—[illegible], min. 140; Compton—Pope, min. 400; Dorchester—Duchesnay opp. 71; Drummond and Arthabaska, Lavergne, opp. acclamation; Gaspe—election not held yet; Hochelaga—Desjardins, opp. 300; Huntingdon—Scriver, opp. acclamation; Iberville—Bechard, opp. acclamation; Jacques Cartier—Charbonneau, opp. 200; Joliette—Guilbault, opp. [illegible]; Kamouraska—Dessaint, opp. 128; La Prairie—Doyon, opp. 22; L'Assomption—Gauthier, opp. 100; Laval—Ouimet, min. 300; Levis—Guay, opp. 425, L'Islet—Casgrain, opp; Lotbinière—Rinfret, opp. 500; Maskinonge—Desaulniers, opp; Megantic—Turcotte, opposition. 70; Missisquoi—Clayes, opp; [illegible]; Montmagny—Choquette, opp; Montmorenci—Vallee, min. 40; Montreal centre—Curran, min; Montreal east—Coursol, opp. acclamation; Montreal west—Smith, min. Ind; Napierville—[illegible] opp. 79; Nicolet—Gaudet, opp; Ottawa Co—Wright, min. 300; Pontiac—Bryson, min; Portneuf—Dr St Georges, opp. 470; Quebec, centre—Langelier, opp; Quebec county—Caron, min. 400; Quebec, east—Laurier, opp. 1000; Quebec, west—McGreevy, min. 71; Richelieu—Labelle, [illegible]; Richmond and Wolfe—Ives, min. 134; Rimouski—Fiset, opp. 400; Rouville—Gigault, opp. acclamation; St. Hyacinthe—Bernier, opp; St. Johns—[illegible], opp; St Maurice—Desaulniers, min; Shefford—Audet, min. 50; Sherbrooke—Hall, min. 600; Soulanges—Bain, [illegible]; Stanstead—Colby, min. 400; Temiscouata—Grandbois, min. [illegible]; [illegible]; Two Mountains—[illegible]; Vaudreuil—[illegible]; Vercheres—Geoffrion, opposition; Yamaska—[illegible], opp.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Annapolis—Mills, min; Antigonish—Thompson, min. 92; Cape Breton—McDougall, min; Cape Breton—McDougall, opp; Colchester—McLelan, min. 300; Cumberland—Tupper, min. 500; Digby—Campbell, min. 200; Guysboro—Kirk, opp; Halifax—Jones, opp. 300; Halifax—[illegible], opp. 100; Hants—Putnam, min; Inverness—Cameron, min. 400; Kings—Borden, opp. 400; Lunenburg—Eisenhauer, opp. 100; Pictou—Tupper, min; Pictou—Macdougall, min; Queens Charlotte—Mack, opp. 32; Richmond—Flynn, opp. 400; Shelburne—Robertson, opp. 61; Victoria—[illegible], opp. 45; Yarmouth—Lovell, opp. 600.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Albert—Wilson, min. 700; Carleton—Hale, opposition, 800; Charlotte—Gillmore, opposition, 22; Gloucester—Burns, min. 500; Kent—Landry, min. 2; Kings—Foster, min. 300; Northumberland—Mitchell, opp. 300; Queens—King, opp; Restigouche—Moffatt, min. 60; St. John City and County—Ellis, 700; Weldon and Skinner all opp; Sunbury—Wilmot, min. 45; Victoria—Costigan, min. 200; West Moreland—Wood, min. 600; York—Temple, ministerialist.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Kings—McIntyre and Robertson, opp; Prince—Yeo and Perry, opp; Queens—Welsh and Davies.

MANITOBA.

Lisgar—Ross, independent min, acclamation; Marquette—Watson, opp. 150; Provencher—Royal min. 300; Selkirk—Daly, min. 200; Winnipeg—Scarth, min. 12.

RECAPITULATION.

	M.	O.
Ontario	52	40
Quebec	24	40
Nova Scotia	16	11
New Brunswick	3	7
P. E. Island	0	6
Manitoba	4	1
British Columbia	1	0
Total	100	105

Ninety-Nine to Ninety.

(Special to The Times, dated Toronto 9:30 this morning.)

Toronto, Feb. 23.—The result of the elections yesterday was disappointing to the Liberals. The return so far are 99 Conservatives to 90 Liberals. The Conservative majority will probably be between 15 and 20, and Prince Edward Island went wholly Liberal. In all the other provinces the Conservatives had a small majority. In Ontario the Liberals gained 12 seats and lost 11. Money was used most extravagantly by the Tories and there will be scores of protests. The feeling is that the government cannot stand for long against the opposition. It will meet; and that there will be another election before many months.

An American Version.

Toronto, Feb. 23.—Returns received up to midnight show that 99 Conservatives, 79 Liberals, and 4 Independents have been elected. Sir John Macdonald has been elected before two constituencies. All the cabinet ministers are re-elected. A number of places are yet to be heard from but Sir John Macdonald's government will probably be sustained by 10 to 15 majority. In the old house the government had a majority of 76. Hon. Edward Blake, Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. Peter Mitchell leading oppositionists are re-elected. The contest was keen and exciting but passed off quietly.

The *Tribune's* Montreal special says election excitement has run high here, the Conservatives losing heavily in the province of Quebec but gaining in Ontario. This of course is owing to the Riel and other national cries which have been raised against the Conservative candidates, who have, notwithstanding this, been elected by large majorities in Montreal. Sir Donald Smith's majority is 1,455, Curran, 941, and Coursol is elected with opposition.

Sir John and the Fisheries.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—The *Times* Ottawa, Ont., special says it is learned on the very best possible authority that Sir John has requested the British Government not to press the fisheries negotiations with the United States until the Dominion elections are over. While he is preparing to greatly recede from the position he has maintained up to the present time to enforce the fishery regulations it would be practically political suicide for him to do so now or even admit it until the elections are over. When the elections are over and if returned to power he has promised Lord Salisbury to considerably modify the existing regulations so as to meet half-way the demand set up by the U. S. government. Whatever political party is returned to power in Canada it is certain that the government, whether Liberal or Conservative, will make the fishery question paramount to all other questions.

German Elections.

Berlin, Feb. 22—Returns from 283 districts show the election of 44 Conservatives, 18 Imperialists, 48 Centrists, 62 National Liberals, 3 new German liberals, 6 Socialists, 15 Alsatians, 4 Poles. In 44 districts, new elections are to be held. Septennists are returned throughout Saxony and in all districts in Baden and Wurtemburg. A majority for the government is assured.

KOOTENAY AND ATHABASCA R. R.

Public Meeting at Farwell to Consider Scheme and Guard Public Rights.

A public meeting was held at the Columbia House, Farwell, on February 12th, to consider the Kootenay and Athabasca Railway Bill, so far as known by the newspaper account of the same. Mr. Wm. Brown was elected chairman and Mr. J. B. Kerr secretary of the meeting. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

(1.) That the surveys for the line south from Farwell shall be commenced forthwith; that the construction of the line from Farwell to the head of Kootenay Lake be commenced within one year from the passing of the act by the Provincial Legislature, and be completed within three years.

(2.) That any land grant given north of Farwell should be granted in alternate sections and only if the railway be extended northward from Farwell, and then only in proportion to the actual construction of the said line northward from Farwell.

(3.) That a copy of the bill be obtained forthwith, and that careful regard be given to any timber or any other proposed privileges.

(4.) That a copy of these resolutions be sent immediately to Col. Baker, M. P. P.

J. B. Kerr, Secretary. Wm. Brown, Chairman.

—Winnipeg *Sun*: There was once a fable to the effect that in British Columbia [illegible] were to blame during the months when grim winter held complete sway in Manitoba. But a recent report appears to indicate that "exceptional" weather sometimes [illegible] the rose beds in that province, even as [illegible] frost occasionally destroys the [illegible] crop in our own province.

Messrs. W. Bell & Co., of Guelph, have sent forward twenty organs to the great International Exhibition, in Adelaide.

VICTORIA DISTRICT.

Progress of the Contest in the City and District.

Upwards of 50 electors met at Cedar Hill school house last evening to listen to the speeches of Messrs. Fell, Robertson and Humphreys. Mr. Jas. Deans in the chair.

MR. FELL

was the first candidate to address the electors. He said he was there to give them a few thoughts in respect to the contest now pending. Men had been sent to Ottawa who had cast a stigma on the province. He and Mr. Higgins had done more to represent and advance the interests of the province in two months than any two men who had been sent there for the last ten years. The late representatives had very little influence at Ottawa. They appeared to be dictated to by some superior power. He was familiar with the history of the province for 25 years, was at first opposed to confederation but afterwards became a warm adherent of it. It was at first proposed to give us a wagon road which would have been a farce. But Sir John Macdonald's farseeing statesmanship conceived the idea of a railroad. That grand scheme is now consummated. Canada would be nothing without it. It was therefore the duty of the electors to send men to represent them who would support Sir John Macdonald.

It was the large cities of the east that received the greatest benefit from the railway, and it would not be long before we would participate in these benefits. The dry dock had been given away through the negligence of the local government. If justice had been done would have belonged to us. If the electors sent him to Ottawa he would stand up for their rights. He would endeavor to have a large appropriation made for the improvement of Victoria harbor. (A voice.) Its too small—well I know, we should have had $200,000 and more. If he were sent there he would open his mouth wide enough to procure all he could. (Laughter.) It was a great blunder to bring the railway by its present route. It should have come by Bute Inlet which would have made Victoria the terminus. A gentleman who had always been against him met him the other day and complimented him and promised to vote for him because he said he thought he would be the man who could do the most for the country. If he went to Ottawa he would go as a supporter to Sir John Macdonald but would not sacrifice his individuality. He would condone many of Sir John's shortcomings in consequence of the pack of wolves which were always after him. His platform was the interest of Victoria first, of the island next, and then British Columbia, finally of the whole Dominion.

MR. ROBERTSON

was the next speaker, and was well received. The first he appeared before the electors of the district we were fighting for our rights from a government which had always ignored them. It was from Sir John however we had obtained them, and he would if elected give him a hearty support. The mining resources only required capital to develop them. In all the time we had been represented these interests had been lost sight of. We had many requirements in the country. We had received no railway subsidies. He would go in for a railway from Bentinck Arm to Cariboo, and to have the Island railway extended to the North End of the railway and not by Chinese labor. He would favor these projects on a different land policy to that heretofore pursued. We were paying at a heavy rate for confederation and we have a right to expect to gain all the advantages which the C.P.R. has given us. He would give close attention to the Indian affairs. He did not think that such a large sum of money should be swallowed up in salaries. The results of $93000 appropriated to Indians were small indeed. He would see that the Indian reserve would be properly dealt with. The tariff bore heavier on the rich than on the poor, and should be modified in favor of working classes. He did not believe in a reciprocity which would operate inimically to our interests. The United States owed its prosperity to protection. He would go in for increased mail facilities. He also thought it singular that $11000 should have been paid to foreign vessels for towing vessels from our provinces. What had Mr. Baker done to stop this leakage? He would also give his utmost attention to the adjustment of the Fishery question both here and on the Atlantic seaboard. He thought it an outrage that our vessels should be molested in pursuing their rights in the Behring Sea. He would also endeavor to have a model farm established which would stimulate the development of our agricultural districts. He would also try and get a mechanical school started here which would enable our boys to become thorough and efficient mechanics. He would if elected do all he could for the interests of the farmers. Had been a farmer himself and his sympathies were with this noble and independent association. He had tried to get a public market established, but the citizens of Victoria had voted against it. The Chinese question was not a dead issue yet, we should confine the Chinese to certain limits. He would stand fast and firm for the interests of the working classes. He was against monopoly. The great conflict of to-day was between capital and labor, and the struggle would continue so long as one trenched on the limits prescribed to the legitimate scope of either. It was in the interests of workmen that capital should bear its proper relation to labor. His object would be, if elected, to restrict capital to legitimate bounds. He thought it was the duty of a representative to meet his constituents from time to time, and it was in the interests of the electors that they should watch the movements of the representatives. In answer to a question Mr. R. said he was in favor of an elective senate as all power should come from the people. He promised, if elected, to support all measures for the welfare and advancement of the country, and asked the electors to return him as one of their representatives.

MR. HUMPHREYS

was received with applause. He commenced by stating that he had been 14 years in the field of practical politics, and had yet much to learn. He would, if elected, watch the nearest interests of the electors first. He was opposed to any sudden change in the constitution of the Senate or any organic change which would not conduce any more to its utility than it now possessed. Three thousand years ago the Senate of [illegible] was much in the condition of that of the United States at present. Whenever any demand was made by a British Columbia member from the Federal Government, it was [illegible] beyond a certain sum Canada gave us nothing. It was the duty of our representatives to insist on a fair proportion of the general sums set apart by the Dominion to be expended in the various provinces. It was the mining industry which first gave this country an impetus to its present [illegible]. No industry was of greater importance to us, and it was one which had received the greatest amount of neglect. In California and other mineral countries there were [illegible] by the development of that industry [illegible] the development of the mineral resources of this province. There was a vast mineral belt extending right through British Columbia to Alaska. He had been informed by a competent mining engineer that this belt was some 60 miles wide, and practically was in an undeveloped condition. He was careful about making promises, he saw no possibility of being carried out. He might have to come before the electors again, and reminded them that any promises he made he would work to the best of his ability for their strict fulfillment. He would [illegible] having Dominion offices in our midst filled with men belonging to the province. If preference were given to any one it should be given to those amongst us who were competent to fill them. He did not know what was going to become of the young men growing up in our midst, and who appeared to be doing practically nothing. He would see that any appointments to be made in this province in future, would be made from men in our midst if possible. He had never, in all his political career, attacked any man outside of his political creed; but had himself met with perhaps more abuse than any man he knew of in the political arena. He read from documents to show that he was the first man to move in the introduction of legislation to prohibit the employment of Chinese on public works in the province. We had to beat the Chinese out by legislation or they would beat us out by their peculiar methods. In conclusion he asked the electors to put him at the head of the poll and resumed his seat amidst applause.

The meeting was brought to a close by a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ANYONE can make from two to five dollars a day by soliciting subscribers for the New Ladies' Domestic Magazine to be published in January. It is the best household paper in Canada, subscription only 50c per year, bound to sell. The publishers have determined to secure a circulation of 25,000 to start with, and will send the Magazine for a whole year and a valuable present for 50c. Just think of it, this offer remains good for 60 days only. Address

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NOTICE.

Hardware Stock and Business for Sale.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, March 2nd, for the Stock and Goodwill of the business of the late A. R. Francis, situate on the corner of [illegible] and Johnson streets, Victoria. The stock comprises a miscellaneous assortment of Staple and Fancy Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, and offers a rare opportunity of obtaining a desirable stock and business. Tenders to be addressed to Mr. James Hume, Langley street, and the Stock List and items will be on view in the above store each day, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., from the 23rd inst. to the 1st of March.

TERMS—Half cash, with satisfactory security for balance, payable in three months. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. B. FRANCIS.
Victoria, B.C., Feb. 22nd, 1887.

Frank Hastings,

BLACK COLT, foaled April 1884, sired by Frank Hastings [illegible]

AT SAANICH

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LOANS.

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EDWIN JOHNSON [illegible] Victoria.

Lulu Island.

FARMS OF 80 ACRES EACH AT [illegible] PER ACRE.

[illegible]

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Feb. 25, 1886.

Female Suffrage.

From letters from the *Chimney Corner* by Mrs. R. B. J., of Chicago, the following thoughts are also from the same source: Is this emancipation of woman, if this is the proper phrase for it, a final end, or only the means to an end? Are women to be as the outcome of it emancipated from their world-old sphere of marriage and motherhood, and control of the moral and spiritual destinies of the race, or they are to be emancipated, in order to the proper fulfillment of these functions? It would seem that most of the advanced women of the day would answer the first of these questions affirmatively. Women, I think it has been authoritatively stated, are to be emancipated in order that they may become fully developed human beings, something broader and stronger, something higher and finer, more delicate, more æsthetic, more generally rarefied and sublimated than the old-fashioned type of womanhood, the wife and the mother. And the result of the woman movement seems more or less in a line thus far with this theoretic aim. Of advanced women a less proportion are inclined to marry than of the old-fashioned type; of those who do marry a great proportion are restless in marriage bonds or seek release from them, while of those who do remain in married life many bear no children, and few, indeed, become mothers of large families. The woman's vitality is concentrated in the brain and frequently more in intellectual than in physical forms. Now, women who do not marry are one or two things; either they belong to a class which we shrink from naming or they become old maids. An old maid may be in herself a very useful and commendable person and a valuable member of society; many are all this. But she has still this sad drawback, she cannot perpetuate herself; and since all history and observation go to prove that the great final end of creation, whatever it may be, can only be achieved through the perpetuity and increasing progress of the race, it follows that unmarried woman is not the most necessary, the indispensable type of woman. If there were no other class of females left upon the earth but the women who do not bear children, then the world would be a failure, creation would be nonplussed. If then, the movement for the emancipation of woman has for its final end the making of never so fine a quality, never so sublimated a sort of non-bearing women, it is an absurdity upon the face of it.

Steamboat Collision.

Capt. Bentley, of the steamer Hope, gives us the following particulars of the collision between the Hope and Woodside on Wednesday night last. About 11:30 o'clock p. m., the Hope was proceeding to Departure Bay, with a C. P. N. scow alongside, and when two miles this side of Round Island, sighted the Woodside's mast head light. The Hope whistled once but received no answer. A few minutes after the whistle was again sounded, when the Woodside replied. Captain Bentley put a man at the wheel and ordered him to port, showing the red light when he saw the Woodside coming stem on. The Hope was then stopped and backed, and the Woodside in crossing her bows struck the scow and came with some force against the bow of the Hope. The Woodside was cut to the water's edge six feet abaft the stem, while the Hope was uninjured. At the time Capt. Bently was not aware that the Woodside was damaged, and after talking for about five minutes with the Woodside, both steamers proceeded on their journey. Capt. Trenchard stopped the hole with boards and tarpaulins and arrived in port without making water. The damage will be repaired at once. Had the Hope been going at full speed, the Woodside would undoubtedly have been sunk.

Death of Miss Dickinson.

Miss Florence Dickinson, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Dickinson, purser on the Princess Louise, died last night at St. Joseph's Hospital from congestion of the brain. Deceased has had charge of the Kindergarten School, corner of Blanchard and Kane streets, and was taken seriously ill about Sunday last. She was a most amiable young lady, a dutiful and loving daughter, and a general favorite with all her companions. Her sudden death, at the early age of 17 years, will be a terrible blow to her relatives, who have the heartfelt sympathy of the community.

Base and Cowardly.

Says the Winnipeg *Sun*: Mrs. Wilkes, a former resident of Higgins street, now residing at 41 Logan street, is in deep trouble. She was married to Mr. Wilkes in England about fifteen months ago and it is six months since they came to Manitoba. The other day her husband disappeared, leaving a note for her which conveyed the information that he had gone to British Columbia, and would not return to her again. The poor woman, who is in delicate health, is left entirely destitute, and has no friends in the city to look to for assistance.

Anthracite Coal.

The Anthracite Company at Banff now employ about 125 men, and will in the course of a week or ten days be prepared to mine and ship coal for outside places. Self screening pockets are being put in, and crushers will be placed at the mines during the spring. A gentleman connected with the mines said to our reporter not long ago that it was probable that this coal could be laid down on the coast for about the same price as Wellington is retailed for. Its value, of course, is much greater.

The "Stone Man."

In the Supreme Court yesterday, the appeal of Collector of Customs Hamley against the decision of Mr. E. Johnson, S. M., in the case known as the "stone man" was dismissed with costs by Chief Justice Begbie. The effect of this is that the customs collector, who seized the "fossil" for an evasion of duty, will have to deliver it up to the owner, Capt. McCallum, and pay the costs of the proceedings. His Lordship affirmed the decision of the Magistrates without calling upon Capt. McCallum's counsel even to argue the case.

A Contrast.

Yaquina Bay, Oregon, an insignificant port, has an appropriation from the U. S. Government of $30,000 for harbor improvements. Victoria, the fourth port in the Dominion, contributing over $800,000 to the Federal Treasury, for 1885 had an appropriation of $2,500, of which sum the amount of $8.25 was expended. This is the beauty of having wooden representatives at Ottawa. Electors should carefully ponder over this question and debate whether a change would not be beneficial to one and all.

An Opportune Suggestion.

The Minnesota Legislature has presented each of the St. Paul and Minneapolis newspaper reporters employed at the State capitol, with a cheque for $100. The British Columbia Legislature will very probably, at the close of its labors, pay off a portion of the debt it owes the reporters by making a similar present. The members are as fairly reported as are those of any other parliamentary body.

BACHELORS' BALL.

A Successful Social Event at Quamichan, Cowichan.

The ball given by the bachelors of Cowichan, in the Literary Institute, Quamichan, was a magnificent success. A special train left the city at 5 o'clock Friday night conveying a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who were most hospitably received and entertained by the bachelors. Among those present from Victoria were: Mr. and Mrs. Prevost, Misses Story, Misses Calvert, Mr. and Mrs. Brennan, Mrs. and Miss Mizee, Miss Van Alsane, Mr. McDonald, Mrs. and Miss Dodds, the Misses Green, Messrs. Rogers, Barnard, Roberts, Green, McCandlish, and others. The visitors were met at the train with sleighs and conveyed to the building, which was improvised into a dancing hall, in every way suitable for the occasion excepting as to size. About one hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen were in attendance, and in the company were observed Dr. and Mrs. Robotham, the Misses Robotham, the Messrs. and Mrs. Fry, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Jaynes, Mr. and Mrs. D. Alexander, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Edgson, Mr. Mainguy, Miss Anderson, Mr. Cargill, Mr. and Mrs. David Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kier, Mr. and Mrs. Summer, Mr. and Mrs. McKay, Mr. J. Croft, Mr. McDonald, Mr. W. C. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Corfield, Mr. Plants, Miss Good, Mr. and Mrs. Wellburn, Mr. S. McClure, Mr. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Evans, Mr. Dwyer, Mr. Horace Davie, &c, &c. Dancing was continued uninterruptedly until 4 a. m., a sumptuous dinner being served in a tent adjoining the hall about midnight. Excellent music was supplied by the Queen City Band, under the direction of Prof. Campbell. The floor management was in the hands of Mr. J. Bell, and no better selection could have been made. The visitors from Victoria are loud in their praises of the courtesy and unbounded hospitality of the gentlemen in charge of the proceedings. The committee men were: Messrs. J. Street, Price, J. McCarthy, J. Bell, Leakey, E. Adams, Evans, and W. K. Reynolds, Secretary. The Victorians were not only entertained royally, but they were conveyed to and from the train and made to feel perfectly at home during the evening. The return train arrived in the city about 6 a. m. to-day.

Surrey Notes.

Our correspondent writes that Mr. Dafoe has sold his lot at Surrey Corners, 160 acres, to Mr. Richardson, formerly an employee of the Moodyville Saw Mill Co. Mr. R. is going to put up a first class country store and I fear will play havoc among the stores of less pretension. Still competition is the life of trade and we like to see things booming.

Mr. R. S. Hanna, teacher of the public school at Mud Bay, is at present prostrated by a very severe attack of inflammation of the bowels. We hope however that we shall soon see him around again.

Mud Bay is a gainer by the influx of emigration lately. One batch of twenty-three came to that part on Monday, the 14th, direct from England; and still there is room for more.

Mr. John F. Morton is putting up a fine two story house on his ranch. It will be completed by spring.

Election news are *nil*. No canvassing; no fiery talk, no stump speaking, no kissing of babies, by the two candidates now in the field.

Left the C. P. R.

Master Mechanic Reed, of the C. P. R., has left that road and joined the St. P., M. & Manitoba road, under Mr. Jas. M. Egan. His departure from his post in Winnipeg was so sudden as it was unexpected. Those who know that gentleman assert that he had few superiors and his severance with the road is the company's loss. Mr. Alex. Stronach, who acted for Mr. Reed while the latter was in England, will again look after the duties of the position until such time as a permanent appointment is made. There are several applicants for the vacancy, among them Mr. Edward May, of Montreal, formerly a Grand Trunk man, but at present assistant to General Mechanical Sup't Brown, of the C. P. R., and Mr. Stronach. The latter was for twenty-three years connected with government railways in Canada. He was general mechanical superintendent of the Intercolonial, and when the commission was appointed by the government to take the Prince Edward Island Railway from the hands of the contractors, Mr. Stronach was given full control of the mechanical department of that road.

A New Retaliatory Bill.

The sub-committee of the House of Representatives' Committee on Foreign Affairs, on the 14th inst., presented its report on the retaliatory bill. A substitute bill is recommended for the Senate bill and the Belmont bill. It provides that when the President is satisfied that American vessels are denied treaty rights, or reasonable privileges, he may, by proclamation, prohibit the entry into American ports of vessels owned wholly or in part by British subjects, arriving from Canada or Newfoundland; also the importation of all goods, wares, or merchandise from Canada or Newfoundland, or any locomotive, car or other vehicle. Violation of this provision is made punishable by a fine and imprisonment. A section of the bill authorizes the creation of a commission to take testimony with respect to damages inflicted upon American citizens and American vessels. The substitute bill was debated at length, but no action was taken.

A Victorian Knocked Out.

A St. Paul dispatch of the 14th states that W. R. Mansfield of that city and Peter Enright of Victoria, B. C., formerly of Winnipeg, fought with bare knuckles to a finish on Saturday afternoon on the Wisconsin side of the Mississippi, opposite Lake City. In the last round Mansfield landed his left between Enright's eyes and then swung his right, getting in a terrific blow on the jugular. It was a clean knock out. Enright was unconscious six and a half minutes, and has since been confined to bed. Mansfield is at work to-day. He is a telegrapher in a local railroad office. The Mayor of Lake City backed Mansfield and the city marshal and sheriff of that town acted as time-keepers.

Waste of Time.

The member for Lillooet—Edward Allen, M. P. P.—who once upon a time not long ago "solemnly protested" against waste of time in the House, should offer the following resolution:

Whereas, The [illegible] waste of time in the proceedings of this assemblage, owing to the frequent use of moss-backed and antiquated [illegible] by the government, is liable to prolong [illegible] and prevent a large amount of needed legislation;

Resolved, That the sum of 50 cents be and is hereby appropriated out of any sum left in the Treasury, for the purpose of buying a mammoth chestnut bell to be placed in charge of the representatives of the press, who are to ring it as often as occasion requires, and if necessary to the exclusion of all other business.

Terrible Loss.

The loss of cattle on the ranches in the interior, according to a careful estimate, will aggregate half a million of dollars. Fully one-third of all the cattle have died outright from starvation. The effect of such an immense loss will be severely felt, not only by the ranch men but by the whole province.

Mrs. Geo. Macleod fell dead on the street in Hamilton on the 14th inst. from heart disease.

POLITICAL MEETING.

The Victoria Again Crowded by Enthusiastic Partisans.

Speeches by Fell, Robertson, Humphreys and McCallum.

The Victoria Theatre was crowded in every corner Friday night in response to the invitation of Messrs. Fell, Humphreys and Robertson, the Conservative kickers against the machine politicians of the city. Capt. McCallum also put in an appearance and took a seat upon the platform. The meeting was opened promptly on time by the appointment of Mr. John Boyd to the chair. The first speaker was

Mayor Fell, whose rubicund visage and portly frame loomed upon the audience from the front of the platform amidst hearty cheers. He requested that there should be no tobacco chewing or smoking as at the late meeting. Referring to the action of the two candidates (Baker and Shakespeare) at the late meeting, he said the other candidates had been invited, but had been refused an opportunity to speak, in accordance with a plan arranged at their committee meeting previously. Who were those illustrious gentlemen who asked to be sent back to Ottawa? In Ottawa he had heard the character of every man who had gone from British Columbia, and had heard of the illustrious Shakespeare, but had failed to hear of anything he had ever done, unless it was to attack Mr. Charlton after that gentleman had left us. (Cheers.) Our late representatives have admitted that there was no harmony—one of the most beautiful laws of nature—among them. There was no use sending men to Ottawa who could not agree to work together for the common good. He believed in winning his way by love and kindness, and doing all the good he could for his fellowmen. His platform was, to watch with jealous care all that pertains to this city and people, which the late members had signally failed to do. Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare had told them what they had done in respect to the Canadian Pacific Railway, but he (Fell) did not thank the government one iota for the railway. [Applause]. The merchants of Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal were reaping the benefit and flooding our markets with their goods. The dry dock was also held up as evidence of what the Dominion government had done for us, but who owned it? [Cheers.] The Canadian government, which had got the best of the bargain. There was no other city in Canada that would tolerate a $22,000 building for a custom house, and we could not point to a public building better than a barn. They were all of a bastard description [laughter], and a disgrace to the men who represented us at Ottawa. [Cheers.] There was a grand future in store for Victoria and Esquimalt, whose shipping interest was only in its infancy, and it was for those sent to Ottawa to see that it was encouraged. Small ports in the east got their two and three hundred thousand dollars for harbor improvements, but the wooden men [laughter] sent from Victoria had failed for us. Although a firm supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald, he would not go to Ottawa tied hand and foot, but determined to fight tooth and nail for Victoria and all portions of the province. (Applause.) Although not a hidebound supporter, he was convinced that the government was safer in his (Fell's) hands than in those of Shakespeare's, who, in municipal matters, had shown a readiness to "flop" when self-interest was at stake. In respect to the Chinese question, he did not believe any of the representatives sent from British Columbia were really sincere in wanting to have the prohibitive laws carried out. There was just as great evil likely to result from the importation of gutter children to the Dominion (dissent) who spread all over the country, and also by spending hundreds of thousands in bringing artizans and laborers to the country. Until the currency and land laws were changed, and the government issued its own money, there was no use bringing emigrants to our shores (cheers). Mr. Shakespeare had negotiated with Chinese merchants and railway contractors, to employ gangs of Chinese for which he was to get his commission if successful. (Loud cheers.) Such a man was not wanted in public life. We wanted no assisted emigration. With a country which, if opened up, might contain teeming millions, the circulating medium was all that was required, and the government should take the power to issue its own currency, and by that means give work to unemployed and develope the country. (Hear, hear.) He was in favor of the construction of a breakwater at San Juan harbor to make it a port of refuge, and would advocate the opening of the island by railways, he did not care who built them. It was a gigantic swindle to bring the C. P. R. down the Fraser River and if he was spared to write the history of this province—(loud cheers)—he would show it in its true light. There was no engineer difficulty in bringing the line by Chilcoten valley and across Seymour Narrows and so on down to Victoria. Having declared his readiness to be interrogated a dialogue ensued:

Joe Davis—What is your opinion about the Senate?

Mayor Fell—Lord's have no sympathy from me. I do not believe in them, and the day is not far distant when they will be numbered with the past.

A voice—What are your views on the Indian question?

Mayor Fell—I believe in educating and civilizing them.

Another voice—About the National Policy?

Mayor Fell—I am an out and out National Policy man, so long as our friends across the line will not meet us half way. Half a dozen sensible men might settle the tariff and fishery questions on a common sense basis, but the difficulty was to find the half dozen sensible men. (Laughter.) The N. P. would have to be maintained, although it might be modified.

Mr. McClymont—Are you a Conservative or Liberal?

Mayor Fell—I am a Conservative; I want to conserve all that is good and lop off that which is bad. And if I can't do better than those who have preceded me, I will give it up before my time expires.

Mr. W. A. Robertson said he had had an experience of forty years with the Conservative and Liberal parties, and so far as the workingmen were concerned he saw no difference between them. He wished them to understand that he did not come out wearing a mask—he was a Liberal-Conservative. Through the influence of Mr. Blake the Carnarvon terms were defeated in the Senate, and we knew that Mr. Blake and his friends had heaped insult and abuse upon British Columbia, and had told us that the C. P. R. could not be built for twenty years, when we would all be under the sod. While he would give support to the Liberal-Conservative government, he would not handicap himself to support any party through thick and thin, and if they wanted such a man they had better send some one else. Defining his position as a workingman, by relating a story, he said he was neither a Liberal or a Tory—he was a workingman, whose rights would never be gained until there was a party of thirty or forty from their own ranks in the Commons. When such a party was sent there, that was the party he would support. Some people accused him with having considerable cheek in seeking the suffrages of the people, and the old gentleman who occupied the chair the other night, said they did not want to send raw recruits to Ottawa; but he had been under fire politically and otherwise many times and could not be called a raw recruit. Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare were entitled to all credit for assisting in carrying the Chinese restriction act, but there were other auxiliaries and they did not deserve all the credit. The Knights of Labor, and the Anti-Chinese society, of which he was president, had held meetings and adopted resolutions which had moulded public opinion on the question. (Cheers.) When the Settlement Bill was passing the Commons, our two members should have endeavored to have had a clause inserted prohibiting the employment of Chinese on the railways—(Cheers.)—but this they had failed to do. During his twenty-two years residence he had explored a large portion of the province, and had made an important discovery of one of the most valuable coal deposits on the coast. Messrs. Richardson, Dawson and Chittenden had explored Queen Charlotte Island and found nothing, add to Mr. Shields and himself was due the discovery of this coal field, which, according to an assay he had, was undoubtedly the best on the coast. If a representative at Ottawa, he would be in a position to explain the resources of the province to capitalists, and having influenced them to come here, he would be able to show them where to go. [Applause.] The Dominion government had subsidized seventy-two railways, at a cost of over $10,000,000, many of them where there was a net-work of roads before, while Victoria had had only a few paltry thousands expended upon it. In one year the fourth revenue-producing city of the Dominion had only received $8.25. He wanted to see a free wharf in Victoria [cheers], and a subsidy for the Island railway, and a railway from Bentinck Arm to Cariboo, but was opposed to the alienation of lands unless on conditions antagonistic to monopolies. A comparison was made between the conditions of the grants to railways in British Columbia and that made to the Central Pacific. Anything that could be done in favor of the commerce of the city he would do his best to have carried out. It was an extraordinary thing that $22,000 should be expended on the Indians, $22,000 of which was paid to officials and only a few thousands went to the Indians. (Applause.) The Indian reserve across the harbor should be put up in lots and sold by auction to the highest bidder, at one, two or four years, so that workingmen would be enabled to purchase lots. The money thus obtained could be devoted to the Indians, who have been robbed by us of their country. (Cheers.) The model farm, recently introduced in the east, was a noble institution, and if there was a necessity for such an establishment, there was equal need of schools for technical training where our boys could receive scientific education. He would impress upon the government the need of such an institution, and also of a school for instruction in mineralogy and geology. (Applause.) The Chinese question was not a dead issue, when it was attempted to establish a trade with China they would pour into our country. Our trade would not perhaps exceed $500,000, and for that sum we should not run the risk of having our country overrun with a Chinese horde, and for that reason he would vote for a stricter restrictive act. He closed by asking the support of the electors on the 7th of March next, and sat down amidst applause.

Hon. T. B. Humphreys, who was well received, said this meeting would not have been necessary but for the discourtesy of Messrs. Shakespeare and Baker, whose conduct had been described as extra shabby. (Applause.) Inviting the other candidates to their meeting and refusing to let them speak, was like extending an invitation to a man to dine and compelling him to watch you eat. (Laughter.) That meeting, however, was the most soporific affair he had ever been present at; fully fifty per cent went asleep. (Laughter.) He was willing that his record in the future should be judged by the record of the past. For 14 or 15 years he had served the province, and although he had entered political life a poor man, but owing no man a dollar, he had left it a much poorer man still. Possibly he was one of the best abused men in British Columbia. Because no man could attack abuses as he had attacked them, without having enemies and many of them. (Cheers.) One of the most important things to British Columbia was her minerals—she was a mineral country or nothing. Had gold not been discovered in 1857-58, our province would not be what it was to-day. The miners were entitled to a great deal of consideration which they had not received. (Cheers.) In the colonies of Australia more had been spent for bonuses, in assisting developments in mining, during the past thirty years than the whole revenue of British Columbia the same time. The Dominion government and British Columbia did not, in that time spend a dollar. He had placed the first sum of money on the estimates for that purpose, but it was necessarily so small that it could not be of any practical use. But while our revenue was too small, that of the Dominion of Canada was not. An appropriation of $100,000 for the establishment of a mining bureau, at Victoria, from which mining engineers would go out, should have been demanded by our representatives. (Applause.) The apparent indifference of our representatives to the heavy charges on the railways was most accountable. It was manifestly wrong that such a gross injustice should prevail. (Applause.) Next to the development of our gold mines, a reciprocity treaty was an important question. For great state reasons the statesmen of the United States would never consent to a reciprocity treaty, unless such a treaty was manifestly in their favor. There was a way to circumvent them. We had an enterprising and energetic gentleman at the head of one of the greatest enterprises in the country, and if we could bring pressure to bear, and have our coal introduced into the United States free of duty, it would, while making them all millionaires, benefit all classes of our community. (Cheers.) He was also in favor of the appointment of letter carriers. The harbor can be made a very useful one, and although a considerable sum of money had been expended it had not been judiciously expended. The thousands of acres of fine, arable land in the valley of the Fraser might be reclaimed by the federal government, if proper representations were made. There was great need of a trunk road—railway or wagon—through the island, for which government aid might properly be granted. (Cheers.) He gave as reasons for supporting the Conservative government, the policy of Sir John Macdonald from the earliest inception of the railway. He knew that Mr. Blake was an honest man and would, had he had the power, have carried out his attitude of hostility to this province. As a British Columbian he felt grateful to the man who stood to his colors and demanded that the conditions of the terms should be carried out in their entirety. Having referred at some length to the "Union Jargon," he concluded by stating that so long as the main part of the policy of the government was a correct policy, he would support it, but no sooner as they started on a course which he considered not in the best interest of the country, he would strenuously oppose them. He was not a Conservative in the English sense and thanked God he never would be—he was a Radical in every fibre of his being. (Enthusiastic applause, amidst which the hon. gentleman resumed his seat.)

Capt. McCallum said that he came before them at a great disadvantage. Something less than two years ago he had taken up the cudgels of the workingmen on the Chinese question, and came before them now on the broad platform of the just rights of the people. (Cheers.) He did not intend to speak at length, but on Wednesday evening would endeavor to explain the policy of Sir John A. Macdonald, which is one of robbery, jobbery and plunder of the people's lands. He was one of those who believed that the government existed for the good of the people and not the people for the government. (Applause.) He would be able to show them that Sir John A. Macdonald's government had robbed the country of its lands and rich areas of coal and minerals. He had given to his followers not less than 25,000 square miles of territory—to ministers, members, their friends. He gave illustrations of the manner in which these bribes had been disposed of. The leases of pasturage lands, given without competition in 100,000 acres parcels, at one cent an acre, which were afterwards sold at 16 cents an acre, were also briefly discussed and the captain concluded by saying that he would go fully into all questions on Wednesday evening and asked the electors to favor him by being present.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

Handsome Jubilee Jewelry.

In passing the jewelry store of Mr. G. A. Lange, Government street, to-day we observed something new, unique and quite pretty. It was a Jubilee brooch or pin, manufactured, we were told, expressly for Mr. Lange in London. The pin is a gold and silver one, in the shape of an X surmounted by a wreath. The cross is made of a mace and sceptre, with a crown in the centre, and V. R. on either side thereof, with the words underneath of "Jubilee Year." On the shield is the royal standard. Altogether the device is neat, but not flashy. They are in stock to suit all purses.

Blockade Raised.

San Francisco, Feb. 19.—Superintendent Fillmore of the C. P. and S. P. Railway to-day states that all delayed through trains on the Central and Southern Pacific railroads will arrive here tonight. The snow on the Central Pacific has been cleared away and the washouts on the Southern Pacific repaired.

This has been the first clear day of this month. Enough rain has fallen throughout the state to assure a full average crop.

Island Mountain.

Mr. P. C. Dunlevy, who arrived in town last night, to-day received a telegram from Mr. W. Craib, Superintendent of the Island Mountain and B. C. M. & M. Co., that the tunnel in the former, at a depth of 150 feet, exposed a ledge eight feet wide, where the rock assayed $50 with an average of 80 per cent sulphurets. Ten men are working night and day taking out ore, of which there is already 500 tons on the dump.

Cold Meeting.

A gentleman who was at the Esquimalt meeting last night says it was the coldest as embrage that he has seen at that place for many years. Baker and Shakespeare were courteously listened to without interruption, although the people knew they were being liberally treated to very thick taffy. Capt. McCallum has many friends at Esquimalt, and it is not improbable that he will stand at the top of the poll.

Appointment.

John Harrison Rowbotham, Esq., J. P., Deputy Surgeon-General, retired, has been appointed a coroner for the electoral District of Cowichan.

LIQUOR DEALING ON SUNDAY.

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,—In view of a petition now being signed to prohibit liquor dealing on Sunday I would offer a few thoughts. In a little work before me entitled "A Papist Misrepresented and Represented" and of course endorsed by the Catholic Church I quote the following, (page 158): "The law of God laid down in scriptures commands the seventh day of the week, which is Saturday, to be kept holy, and all manner of work done on it. There is not in the whole Bible one single text annulling that law or dispensing with it." The tradition of the church, it is held, alone supporting the breaking of the commandment. I merely adduce the foregoing, which every clergyman of every sect must know to be true, to show the uncertain ground modern Christians stand upon in regard to this matter and the suspicion that they are all Sabbath breakers. But I want more especially to use a sharp stick on the saloon men and urge them to meet their adversaries with a challenge to the effect that they will give up liquor dealing on Sunday if their chief opponents, the church, will also give it up on Sunday, and to include everything like liquor dealing and like treating. Hoping to see this suggestion acted upon.

Consistency.

Interstate Bill Discussed.

New York, Feb. 19.—The executive commission of the Trunk Line pool and Central Traffic Association, met in joint executive session here to-day to consider the Interstate Commerce Bill. Commissioner Fink presided. Measures of the bill were discussed and it was finally agreed that the bill in no way affects the present system of charging passenger and freight rates. It was admitted that no combination of rates can be made and pro rata divisions declined and that passes cannot any longer be distributed to any but employees. The question whether the law as retro-active or not was considered through passenger rates. It is thought rates are not affected in any way. Tickets from New York to San Francisco can be sold and an equitable division of the proceeds made between the roads over which the passengers travel in the same manner that now obtain. As to freight each company can charge what it deems a just and reasonable rate, and if a difference of opinion arises the matter is to be subjected to a board of railway commissioners. The meeting was harmonious; those present seemed pleased with the prospect of the law going into operation. They seem to think more competition would be avoided and additional revenue accrue from the stopping of deadheads. Fink appointed freight and passenger committees to revise rates so as to conform with the law, and to formulate rules and regulations to secure uniform appreciation. As soon as the committees are ready to report another meeting will be called.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Feb. 18.—The cattle quarantine has been raised at Levis.

Wm. Spain, who robbed his employer in Boston and skipped to Canada, was yesterday enticed across the line by a Boston detective.

During the carnival week 1222 cars arrived, bringing 30,000 passengers.

THE FISHERIES.

Letters Between Lord Salisbury and Minister Phelps

Laid Before Congress—The Retaliation Bill.

On the 9th instant, President Cleveland sent to the House, in answer to the resolution introduced by Mr. Belmont, copies of correspondence which has taken place since December 8th last, and up to the present time, between the Department of State and the Government of England relative to the fisheries dispute. The correspondence is very voluminous, especially the letters which passed between Minister Phelps and Lords Iddesleigh and Salisbury.

On December 10th Lord Iddesleigh, in a communication to Minister Phelps, transmits the apology of the Canadian Government for having hauled down the flag on the Marion Grimes.

In a letter to Minister Phelps from the Earl of Iddesleigh, dated November 30th last, it is stated that Her Majesty's Government earnestly desires some equitable settlement of the controversy, and that it is with feelings of disappointment that there is not found in the previous note from Mr. Phelps any indication of a wish on the part of the United States Government to enter upon negotiations "based on the principle of mutual concessions, but rather a suggestion that some *ad interim* construction of the terms of the existing treaty should be reached, which might for the present remove the chance of dispute." The communication submits the desire of the British government to leave points of technical detail and construction in the treaties and fishery laws for the consideration of a commission properly constituted to examine them.

On January 26th Minister Phelps writes to Lord Salisbury: "It seems now very important that before the commencement of another fishing season a distinct understanding should be reached relative to the course to be pursued by the Canadian authorities towards American vessels." In this letter Minister Phelps reasserts the inability of the United States to accede to the proposition to await the judicial settlement of the cases in dispute in the courts of Nova Scotia. Speaking of the purchase of bait in Canadian ports by American vessels, he says: "This purchase is not denied by the owners of the vessels, and the United States government insist that such an act is not in violation of the treaty of 1818, and that no then existing statute in Great Britain or Canada authorized any proceedings against the vessel for such an act, even if it could be regarded as in violation of the terms of the treaty, and no such statute has been yet produced." Further on he says: "The United States government is not able to concur in the favorable view taken by Lord Iddesleigh of the efforts of the Canadian government to promote a friendly negotiation. That the conduct of the government has been directed to obtaining a revision of the existing treaty cannot be doubted, but its efforts have been of such character as to preclude the prospect of a successful negotiation so long as they continue, and seriously to endanger the friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain. Apart from the question as to the right to American vessels to purchase bait in Canadian ports, such a construction has been given to the treaty between the United States and Great Britain as to amount almost to a declaration of complete non-intercourse. * * * Since the receipt of Lord Iddesleigh's note the United States government has learned with grave regret that Her Majesty's assent has been given to the Act of Parliament of Canada passed at its late session, entitled an Act Further to Amend the Act Respecting Fishing by Foreign Vessels. By the provisions of this Act, any foreign ship, vessel, or boat, whether engaged in fishing or not, found within any harbor in Canada, or within the three-mile limit of any of the coast bays, or creeks of Canada, may be brought into port by any of the officers or persons mentioned in the Act, her cargo searched, and her master examined on oath touching the cargo and voyage. * * * It is quite unnecessary to point out what grave embarrassments may arise in the relations between the United States and Great Britain under such administration as it is reasonably to be expected of the extraordinary provisions of that Act and its amendment, which it is not necessary at this time further to comment upon. It will be for Her Majesty's Government to determine how far its sanction and support will be given to further proceedings such as the United States Government have now repeatedly complained of, and have just ground to apprehend may be continued by the Canadian authorities."

Mr. Phelps concludes by again suggesting, in view of the wide difference between the views of the United States and Great Britain as to the extent of the treaty rights claimed by both countries, that an *ad interim* construction be agreed upon by which friendly relations may be preserved until some permanent treaty arrangement may be made.

Death of Mrs. Beegan.

Mrs. Mary Ann Doran Beegan, wife of Mr. Frank Beegan, who resides on Pandora street, died very suddenly this morning about 6 o'clock. She was a native of Enniskillen, Ireland, and arrived in this city on the steamer Pacific on the 15th of April, 1861. Her death at the comparatively early age of 49 years will be a severe affliction to relatives and friends. She leaves a husband, four daughters and two sons to mourn her death.

The Harris Murder.

The two men Frankl and Lee, arrested for the murder of Harris, at Ladner's Landing have been committed by Mr. J. Kirkland, J. P., to stand their trial at the next New Westminster assizes. Crawford, who was arrested on the same charge, gave evidence at the investigation.

Fire in Lethbridge.

A serious fire broke out in Lethbridge, N. W. T., on the 12th inst., destroying eight cottages on Baroness street, the property of the N. W. Coal & Navigation Company, and occupied by employees of that company. There was a fearful blizzard raging at the time. The loss was about $10,000.

Whitefish.

Mr. Thos. Mowat, inspector of fisheries has received from Nicola Lake some very fine looking whitefish. We believe, it is not generally known that there are whitefish in British Columbia.

—The Seattle *Press* has the following witty remarks to offer: "The Poodle Dog is the name of a restaurant in Victoria. The proprietors are named Hamm and Morbond. There is always plenty of ham and more beef at this hostelry, and from its name a first-class grade of sausage may also be looked for on the bill of fare." Perhaps our Seattle friends are jealous that they have no such a first class restaurant in their little town.

—Owing to the delay in the trains over the Canadian Pacific road, Victoria and British Columbia merchants are having large quantities of flour shipped over the Northern Pacific road.

AUTHORS' CHILDREN.

LITERARY GENIUS SELDOM TRANSMITTED BY PARENTS.

The Majority of the Children of Literary People Seem to Have Little Aptitude in the Parental Direction—A Few Exceptions.

Richard Henry Stoddard has but one surviving child, a son, who, though his mother is a poet likewise, and a woman of rare intellect, betrays no sympathy with literature. He manifests, however, considerable artistic taste, especially in the line of decoration, but he is not disposed to develop it. His idea is in favor of the stage, albeit he has shown no histrionic ability whatever. He has been for two seasons with Lawrence Barrett's company, though wholly in a subordinate capacity, seldom having any words to speak. His seems to be indolent, and indolence frequently goes with the artistic temperament.

Louisa M. Alcott, as an instance, is strictly domestic. The eldest of a number of daughters, with a transcendental father—A. Bronson Alcott—irresistibly unpractical, an incessant dreamer and an invalid mother, the care of the household, even to the earning of money for the daily needs, devolved on her. She had no sons, but she imparted to his daughter Louisa some of the qualities of his mind, balanced by common sense and an understanding of the world. For her to have married when she was young—she is 55—would have been to desert her family, to leave her father either to starve or to the charity of a few admiring and sympathetic souls.

LONGFELLOW'S CHILDREN.

One of his friends was Longfellow, also a genial student, a man of constant meditation, almost a cloistered spirit, but one who knew that money is essential to existence, and believed that the laborer is worthy of his hire. He had three daughters and two sons, among whom there is not an author or poet of any kind. Ernest W., is an artist of repute; and the other, Charles, was an officer in the Union army during the civil war, and has since been a gentleman of leisure, living on his income. The sole unmarried daughter, Miss Alice Longfellow, is decidedly of a scholarly turn, pursuing at home and abroad various advanced studies.

Bret Harte has sons, the eldest of whom is on the stage, having become enamored of the footlights, without any reasonable prospect of ever shining behind them as they shine before him. Another has, or had, some kind of connection with a weekly newspaper in the city, but has come no nearer to any form of literature. Harte has never, I suspect, tried to cultivate in his children any disposition toward his own trade, which has not prevented him, when most actively cultivated, from incurring a heavy burden of debt. He is not painfully domestic in his habits.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich has sons, twins, now about 20 years old. They are said to be intellectual and witty, like their father, but, at latest advices, had exhibited no alarming tendency to manuscript making. Their papa may prefer that they should confine their writing to signatures of checks. They are not likely to secure, as he has done, a rich patron (Henry L. Pierce, of Boston), who, being a bachelor, is so munificent in his gifts as to furnish a liberal income. But for him the world would not go so pleasantly with the Aldriches.

E. C. STEDMAN'S TWO SONS.

Edmund C. Stedman has, also, two sons. One of them, Frederick, through the imprudence and overconfidence of a young man admitted to partnership with his father, was instrumental in getting the brokerage firm into serious trouble three years ago. Since then he has retired from Wall street, pursuing another sort of business. His nearest approach to literature was acting for a brief time as secretary to a Broadway theater. His bent is financial, and authorship surely has but a slender relation to finance. The younger son, Arthur, a graduate of Yale, has been for several years his father's private secretary and literary assistant, and is understood to have aspirations in the paternal direction.

William D. Howells has, I believe, one son, who may be induced to make writing a profession in due time by the remembrance that at present his papa earns not far from $30,000, at least five-fold what most clever and noted authors can earn by the greatest diligence and determination.

Joaquin Miller has two daughters by two wives, but no son on whom he may practice, as he has tried to practice on the general public, the transparent sham of being a gifted barbarian, all genius and no kind of education. He is really shrewd and very practical, and his affectation of peculiarity, with his perpetual insistence on his assumed idiosyncrasies, do not add to his attractions.

Mark Twain (Clemens) has none who will be more likely to imitate him in his love of money getting by mercantile methods than in being funny at the highest prices.

Among all the authors I am acquainted with Henry James and Julian Hawthorne are among the very few who have inherited literary talents from their fathers. Julian has made more in a year than Nathaniel Hawthorne made in his whole life, and yet he has never been able to meet his expenses without depending on a very elastic credit system. He has six or eight children, mostly girls.—Peoria in Chicago Times.

Anecdote of Chief Justice Marshall.

My friend Dr. Hay related to me an amusing anecdote of Marshall's simplicity. The doctor's father when a boy was employed as a copyist in the clerk's office, and was sent one morning with a bundle of papers to Marshall's residence. Having reached the square, old mansion, which is still standing not far from the Capitol, he knocked at the door, and the great judge opened it, walking in his stocking feet, in order not to disturb his invalid wife. The youth was very much abashed at being thus suddenly confronted by the famous chief justice, who gravely invited him to come into his study and wait while he examined the papers.

The boy followed in fear and trembling, and the judge looked over the papers. Then he carefully folded them up, turned round to the shrinking boy, and said:

"Your name is Jimmy Hay, is it not?"

"Yes, sir," faltered the boy.

"Well, Jimmy," continued Marshall, rising slowly, with a friendly smile, "let us go into the backyard and have a game of marbles."

I have no doubt he enjoyed the game of marbles as much as the boy.—Youth's Companion.

Human Nature.

There is something queer in the fact that a man does not like to go out of his way. You ask a man how far it is to Greenville, and he tells you ten miles, you can drive that distance and not get particularly tired. But if he tells you that it is four miles, but the river is up and you will have to go two miles out of your way, making eight miles, in all, you will think it is the longest eight miles you ever rode in your life. When you get within two miles of Greenville you will say that if you had not had to have gone out of your way you would be there now, and that thought is not conducive to one's patience.—Detroit Free Press.

Evangelist Moody on the Interview.

An Interview? Do you know I shrink from them? It looks as if I were magnifying my own importance when I come out and tell what I am going to do and explain my movements. The reporter is not to blame, I know; it is the inevitable result of the system of interviewing. Oh, I shrink from mentioning it. I do from the [illegible].—New York Mail and Express.

Too Much Journalism.

The New York [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
—Texas Siftings.

The Weekly Times.
Victoria, Friday, Feb. 25, 1887.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Brockville Recorder: Sir John A. Macdonald when in British Columbia told a delegation of workingmen, who waited on him at Victoria, that he would not promise to keep Chinamen from coming into the country and competing with white labor. Sir John appears to have a pretty good opinion of the Chinamen.

The *Week* says: Judging from the action of other dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church of Canada, the conviction forces itself upon me that Sir John has secured to some extent the intercession of the Church in his behalf, as an offset to the assistance rendered Mr. Mowat in the recent Ontario elections, and which has proved such a blow to the present government.

A notice in the Ottawa *Citizen* of Sir Alexander Campbell's public service marks, we presume, his final retirement from official life. The loss will be great both to the Administration and the party. Sir Alexander had his health broken down, would probably have made the best head of a reconstructed Conservative ministry.

The public celebration of the Queen's Jubilee will involve a considerable outlay, for which a Parliamentary grant will be necessary. The coronation of the Queen cost about $200,000 as against $250,000 for that of King William IV., and $1,200,000 for that of King George IV. In many respects the coronation forms a precedent for the jubilee. The rough estimate for the thanksgiving services in Westminster Abbey is $60,000. A magnificent display of fireworks from Hyde Park in the evening is proposed, but the idea of throwing open the theatres to the public gratis on the night of the 20th of June is preposterous.

The English Commission on the Depression of Trade has reported, and its report amounts to this—that, owing partly to superabundance of capital and overproduction, the profits of capitalists have, of late years, decreased, but the nation at large is doing well enough. The wages of the people have not declined so much as the prices of the things which they buy, while they have reaped most of the advantage from every form of over-production. Thus an answer once more is given to the parrot cry that the rich are always growing richer and the poor are always growing poorer. Remedy the Commissioners, and common sense with with them, say there is none, except increase of commercial energy and more diligent enquiry for new markets. Of increasing the duties on imports as a remedy for distress of any kind, British economists do not dream.

A correspondent signing himself Addison F. Brown, in a lengthy letter to the Toronto *Week*, discusses the political situation in that province. He asks: "Why then, is the Liberal Repeal party anxious to gain seats in the next Dominion Parliament? To my mind this question is best answered by the following facts: The secessionists do not expect to receive what they want from either political party. They fully realise that a Government led by Mr. Blake would be no more likely to grant their request than would one led by the present Premier or Sir Charles. Still they are making a most determined effort that men of their views may be largely represented in the next House of Commons. Nova Scotians elected on this platform will form a sort of Home Rule party, and they will neglect no opportunity to present and press the reasons which to the repealer are quite sufficient for Nova Scotia's being allowed to withdraw from Confederation. At the same time they do not expect that these claims will receive favorable consideration. The stand is only taken that the principles of their constituents may be maintained and defended. The secessionists will be very careful that this question is kept before the public until the proper steps can be taken for pleading their case before the Imperial government. From the Crown, and the Crown alone, do these Nova Scotians expect to gain the central object of their effort, which is simply a return to the position occupied by their province before the Dominion was erected."

In the current number of the *Contemporary Review* appears a paper from Lord Selborne on Party. It is brief, slight and not very decided in tone. The writer seems hardly able to shake off the idea that Party, though a questionable mode of government, is a practical necessity. But if his language is not decided, his example is. He had no hesitation in refusing to turn his coat at the bidding of a party leader, and he has shared with other honorable and patriotic men the invectives which Party, consistently enough on its own principles, showers upon their integrity and their loyalty to the country. "On all measures of primary importance," he says, "the profession of Liberal politics cannot justify a man in making any political leader or wirepuller the keeper of his conscience, or absolve him from the duty and necessity (if he is honest) of making up his mind for himself; he must act as he thinks, whatever others who pass by the same party name may do." This is what the Liberal Unionists have done in England, and the Independent Republicans have done in America; and the consequence, the inevitable consequence, as it seems to us, is that both sets of men find themselves outside party, excommunicated by it, and branded with opprobrious names. Lord Selborne abhors the caucus and the wire-puller, as every moral being must; but how, under the party system, is the requisite number of atoms of political power to be got together, and held in combination without machinery of this kind? It seems to us that the immorality of the system is inherent, and that every honest man who submits to it is sure, sooner or later, to find himself in rebellion against it.

THE VANCOUVER EXTENSION.

"Copies of the correspondence which has passed between the Government and the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway relating to the New Westminster branch and the Vancouver extension were laid before the Assembly yesterday. The first memorandum is a copy of the minutes of the Executive Council recommending that the sum of $37,500 be paid to the Canadian Pacific Railway out of the Consolidated revenue of the province upon completion of the New Westminster branch. On the 8th of January, 1887, Mr. H. Abbott, general superintendent, notifies the premier of the completion of the line and its acceptance by Mr. Schreiber, the Dominion government engineer, who gave a certificate to that effect on the 23rd of last December. Then follows a copy of a report of a committee of the honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor on the 13th January 1887. This report recites the stipulations entered into between the Canadian Pacific Railway on the one hand and the government on the other. Reference is made to the $250,000 bond given by Sir Donald A. Smith and Richard B. Angus, as trustees for the C. P. R., for the due fulfillment by that corporation of the completion of the line to Vancouver and English Bay by the 31st day of December, 1886. Default having occurred in this respect, the report recommends that action be taken by the government to recover the amount secured by said bond. On the 13th January the Hon. John Robson, Provincial Secretary, notified Mr. Abbott to transmit to Mr. Van Horne a communication on the subject of default, and unless the sum mentioned in the bond entered into by Sir Donald A. Smith and Messrs. Van Horne and Fleming ($250,000) be paid forthwith, legal steps will be taken for its recovery. Mr. Abbott acknowledges the receipt of this letter and the claim made on the company.

The whole matter having been referred to the head office, at Montreal, Mr. Chas. Drinkwater, the company's secretary, on the 25th January, dispatched the following letter to the Provincial Secretary:

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th inst., addressed to Mr. Van Horne, as general manager, and individually, and to Sir Donald A Smith and Sandford Fleming, Esq., referring to the agreement entered into with the Government of British Columbia on the 23rd of February, 1885, and demanding payment of the sum of $250,000 mentioned in that agreement.

I am instructed to state that the company will refer the claim of the government to its counsel, being under the impression that it is under no legal obligation to pay the sum of money demanded.

At the same time I must be permitted to remind you that the company has done all in its power to perform to the letter all the conditions of the agreement referred to, and if it has not been able to literally fulfil those conditions it has been in consequence of the intervention to the judiciary of the province, which took upon itself, as it appears in violation of the law, to enjoin the company not to proceed with its work. That since this illegal interruption, created by the authorities of the province itself, the company has done all in its power to complete its work, and that it will shortly have performed all the conditions of the agreement to their fullest extent.

Under these circumstances the company is surprised that the government of British Columbia should have asked for the payment of a penalty for the alleged non-performance of conditions which the company has made every effort to fulfil, and in which it failed solely in consequence of the active interference of the judiciary of the province, in violation of the company's charter.

C. Drinkwater, Secretary.

It is quite evident that should the government institute proceedings for the recovery of the penal sum in the bond the the claim will be resisted. On the floor of the Assembly, and outside, the bond has been declared not to be worth the paper on which it was written. An expensive suit will be the result and the final issue uncertain. Mr. Drinkwater throws the onus of the trouble on the judiciary of the province for undue interference with the company's charter.

CLASS PRIVILEGES AND LEGISLATION.

The St. John N. B. *Telegraph* says that "the labor movement which is now going on in every country of the civilized world, is reduced to its simplest terms, a protest against special privileges. Its primary manifestation, in every land, has taken the form of an attack upon the aristocracy of rank. In its secondary phase, it is seen as the opponent of the aristocracy of wealth. In all places and at all times, it is the expression of a demand for equal and exact justice as between all classes of men. Here in the dominion, the claims of labor—that is to say, of the people—are voiced by the Liberal party. The Conservative party, naturally enough, stands for caste and privilege and upholds discriminations between classes. This fact was brought out in a striking manner in the Institute speech of the Hon. Geo. E. Foster. That brilliant statesman contended for the tax upon coal, "because coal was used by only a portion of the people," and opposed a tax upon coffee and tea, because those articles were used by all the people! To the mind whose deductions are not biased by monopolistic influence it would appear that that is the only equitable tax which does bear upon all the people. Does Tory logic offer any way of escape from this conclusion? The fact is that the Tory conception of mankind is conveyed in Thomas Jefferson's striking word picture of one class born with a saddle on their backs and another class born booted and spurred ready to ride them, by the grace of God. Hence the revenue taxes levied upon certain classes of consumers, and the income tax taken off one class of employés; hence the thousand other exemptions and discriminations originated and defended by the party of privilege. What is the boasted national policy but an attempt to enrich one class of producers at the expense of all others? What are subsidies and grants of credit but a robbing of Peter to pay Paul? The Liberal party would conserve our industries, but it would not conserve them by methods amounting, logically, to theft. It would raise a sufficient revenue, but it would not exempt from taxation those who could best afford to be taxed. This is the honest mode of government. The plan which is now in operation is the dishonest mode. It is for the people to say which they will choose for the future."

HOW TO BETTER GOVERNMENT.

The Toronto *Mail* in a late issue thus writes and explains as to how better government could be provided: At the outset, it would be necessary to change the appointing system. Let the local officials be selected, as far as possible, from men familiar with the country and its requirements; politics being neither a recommendation nor a bar. The Metis, for example, might be utilized in manning the subordinate positions in the Indian service; whilst the position of Indian commissioner should be bestowed upon a man like Mr. Norquay or Mr. McColl, the present inspector of Indian agencies. The missionaries, Protestant as well as Catholic, should be consulted with regard to Indian affairs. The Dominion land agents and registrars should be chosen by the resident land commissioner, whose powers in all questions in dispute between the government and the settler should be plenary. Centralization at Ottawa should give place to control from Winnipeg; and the white settler led to feel that he was being governed by men on the spot who were thoroughly acquainted and in sympathy with his circumstances, instead of being left as at present to the mercy of a distant tyranny of red tape. In other words, government should be brought nearer the settler and made more elastic and business-like. No one supposes that Mr. Van Horne could sit in his office at Montreal and regulate the affairs of the Canadian Pacific between Port Arthur and the Rocky Mountains by the absolutist methods of the Interior and Indian departments. And what would be the consequence to the public interests if all hands on the road had to be selected from the ranks of the minor politicians? Coming to other matters, the disallowance clause should be repealed, and the free competition in railroads allowed. Second homesteading, by which a settler who has already obtained a homestead and a pre-emption of 320 acres in all, is allowed to take up 160 acres more, should be abolished as leading to slovenly farming, to squatting for speculative purposes, and to the locking up of the land. The permit system should cease. Government officials be prohibited under a heavy fine for leaving their offices during business hours. Imagine a settler driving a couple of hundred miles in winter, the only time of the year when he is not busy, to a land agent or registry office only to discover that the official has gone to Ontario to take part in an election or urge his claims for an increase of pay, and that nothing can be done until his return. Supply contracts for the public service should be drawn up and supervised by an independent officer, like the auditor-general. Lastly, the government should examine the tariff from the settler's point of view, always remembering that the argument that a homemade article is as cheap as a foreign made one is not complete in itself, quality and "make" being important factors in the question of cost.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

One mistake made at the last election was in sending Mr. Anderson to the wrong house. The sphere which he is most fitted to adorn can only be found at Ottawa, where questions affecting foreign trade and commerce are considered. "Bonded warehouses," "commissioners to Asia" and "railroads to the moon" do not come within the purview of the local legislature any more than they are within the scope of a municipal council or a country debating club. Apart from the loss to the State, it is a pity for personal reasons that so much "sweetness should waste itself on the desert air." In the House of Commons, the broad mind of the member for Victoria District would find an illimitable field for speculative thought, which his unbounded energy in course of time would be able to crystalize into practical legislation.

Strange to say Mr. Dunsmuir complimented Mr. Beaven and intimated a willingness to cross the floor of the House and serve in future under the opposition banner. This remarkable transformation was due to the stand taken by the leader of the opposition on Mr. Mason's motion, which recommended the removal of the duty on mining machinery. Mr. Beaven thought that as there were manufacturers in this province, prepared to make such machinery, it would be unfair to them, and not in the interest of the country as a whole, to take off the duty. Mr. Dunsmuir, the largest stock-holder in the Albion Iron Works, for some unaccountable reason, was of the same way of thinking, and was actually heard applauding the utterances of his whilom enemy.

Mr. Dunsmuir let a large-sized cat out of the bag, and it was rather amusing to witness the frantic efforts of Messrs. Higgins and Turner in their unsuccessful attempt to catch the feline. As a director and stockholder in the Foster Mining Co., Mr. Dunsmuir knew that the Chinese were about to be employed and for the purpose of making a point against Mr. Beaven, who is a stockholder, he made the affairs of a private company a subject of parliamentary discussion. Mr. Beaven, who is the most consistent man in the House on that question, quietly replied that he had stipulated, when becoming a stock-holder, that no Chinese should be employed, and he was aware not that the agreement had been broken. Mr. Dunsmuir, as a director in the company, had the power to prevent Chinese working at the mine; Mr. Beaven is not a director and had no such power. The attempt to make political capital against the leader of the opposition, who is a life-long opponent of coolie labor, has ignominiously failed, although it was very successful in exposing the hypocrisy of the man who made it.

The government has "completely resigned its powers and privileges into the hands of private members, and no longer directs or shapes legislation. The timber lands are to be dealt with by a committee, the reform of procedure in the Supreme Court is to be relegated to a well-paid commission, the railway policy is to be dictated by the House, while the routine of business is directed by their supporters and kept straight by the opposition. As a government they have done nothing and apparently have nothing to do. They have no policy on anything and no principles to affirm; they have only positions to maintain and salaries to draw. And this is called "responsible government."

MR. HUMPHREYS' PLATFORM.

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,—As I had no time to correct my speech before it went to press, will you kindly allow me to expand it a little, so as to make my position a trifle more intelligible. I know how difficult it must be for the reporters to keep up with extemporaneous speakers; continuity and accuracy is almost impossible. To obviate any misconception as to my political creed, I will endeavor to state it with more precision than I did at the late public meeting.

I am not only a Liberal, but I am a Radical, in every fibre that beats within me, and so long as the policy of Macdonald's government is administered on Liberal principles—such as I understand them—just so long will I support him, whether I am in the House of Commons or out of it. A Liberal-Radical in England is not so far advanced as a Liberal-Conservative in Canada. The political institutions of the Dominion are practically Republican. England has no more to do with Canadian legislation than Canada has to do with English legislation. The connection is one of generous sentiment of kin, and of splendid tradition. The sentiment of kin and loyalty, in its best sense, I believe the Canadian people desire to perpetuate and not to loosen. Liberal-Conservatism, and Liberal—Radicalism, conveys to my mind, the retention of all institutions that are stable and necessary, and the disestablishment and removal of all institutions that are hurtful and unnecessary.

True progress, now, as ever, consists in adopting our measures to suit the new conditions of our sparsely settled country and the requirements of modern society. This policy, I think, both parties have endeavored to consummate, to the best of their ability. It is useless, as well as ridiculous, for men to seek, or expect, immutability, in a world of endless mutation. Governmental machinery, like all other human inventions, is less what it is made, than what it becomes. Laws and institutions that are good and necessary to one generation, become inoperative, and frequently mischievous, to the successors of those who made and needed them.

T. B. Humphreys.

Australian News.

San Francisco, Feb. 21.—The steamer Zealandia arrived this morning from Australia and was immediately boarded by Deputy Collector Fogarty for the purpose of searching the vessel for Australian rabbits, which it was reported the vessel would bring to this port, and which are a terrible pest in Australia, while they breed with extraordinary rapidity, and destroy all vegetation. It was feared that if these animals were allowed to land they would make sad havoc with the fruit trees and wheat fields in this State. The Lower House legislature, aware of these facts, adopted resolutions authorizing the immediate killing of the rabbits on their arrival, and further action on the matter is contemplated. But diligent investigation failed to reveal the presence of the obnoxious animals.

Australian advices by this steamer state that 60 lives were lost by the recent floods in Brisbane, Queensland. The damage to property is enormous but cannot yet be ascertained.

The Auckland *Bell*, January 26th, says: Private letters received from Kimberly contain accounts of the terrible slaughter of the blacks in that district. Miners state young blacks and retaliation negroes killed a miner and wounded his two companions. The latter escaped, secured aid and pursued the blacks and cut the band off which numbered 40. All were shot down but one.

FROM HAWAII.

The Hawaiian *Gazette*, Feb. 8th says the lava flow from crater Mamna Roa has ceased. The length of the flow which reached to the sea, was 20 miles. Earthquake shocks was felt on Jan. 26th and Feb. 12th.

The Honolulu *Bulletin* issued an extra announcing a volcanic outbreak at Mokuaweoweo. Smoke, steam and lava were emitted from the crater flowing in the direction of Kawaikai.

Lands and Works.

The report of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, the Hon. William Smithe for the year ending 30th December, 1886, was distributed to the members of the Assembly this afternoon. From the report we learn that the pre-emption records for the year were 311 as against 345 the previous year. The Island railway pre-emption records 278 as against 399 in 1884 and 293 in 1885. Certificates of improvement issued were 69, also a reduction on those of the previous two years. On Island railway land 72 improvement certificates were issued. Certificates of purchase 369, against 309 of last year and 604 for 1884. Those issued for Island railway lands were 67 against 35 of the previous and 11 for 1884. The Crown grants numbered 274 as against 306 for 1885 and 406 for 1884. The total acreage deeded was 50,472 against 128,811 for 1885, and 140,197 for 1884. This a serious falling off. But the timber slaughter is apparent in the fact that the acreage leased for the past year was 23,012, as against 1,380 for 1885. The letters received numbered 3,485, the largest number yet chronicled. The report gives a detailed account of the various works carried out under the superintendence of this department for the last year throughout the province, as well as a list of the several tenderers who deposited bids for the work on the roads, bridges and school-houses.

Hymen's Knots.

Mr. F. B. Holmes, of Hirst Bros. & Co., Comox, was married in this city a few days ago to Miss Bubb, a young English lady, lately arrived. On arriving in Comox, they were serenaded by booming of cannon, bon-fires and tin-can music. The bridegroom treated his well-wishers handsomely at the Elk Hotel.

Mr. John H. Hilbert, of the Lion boot and shoe store, Nanaimo, was married on Thursday evening last to Miss Sophronia Wallace, of Portland, Oregon. Rev. A. H. Anderson tied the knot.

Coun. John Hilbert, Nanaimo, and his amiable wife, celebrated their China wedding last week. They were the recipients of a large number of China presents and the hearty congratulations of many friends.

Mr. John Williams and Miss Miller, of Lillooet, where married [illegible] a short time ago. One big [illegible] in Lillooet.

SIR MATTHEW BEGBIE.

A Terror to Evil Doers and a Praise and Protection to them that do Well.

Estimate of Man and Judge, as Published in Bancroft's History of B. C.

Simultaneously with the appointment of Douglas as Governor of the mainland, that is to say, the 2nd of September, 1858, a commission was issued by the Imperial Government to

MATTHEW BAILLIE BEGBIE

as Chief Justice of British Columbia, since which time to the present writing, through all the vicissitudes of consolidation and confederation he has continued to hold it. Begbie was at first commissioned only for the mainland, and early in 1860 he took up his residence at New Westminster; but after no small talk among the magnates of the three governments, home and colonial, he became Chief Justice of the whole of British Columbia, superseding Needham at Victoria, where he afterwards resided. * * * Probably more than to any other person the commonwealth of British Columbia owes obligation to Mr. Begbie for its healthful ordinances, for the wise and liberal provisions of its government, and for the almost

UNBROKEN REIGN OF PEACE

and order during his long term of office. More than any person I have met in my long historical pilgrimage from Darien to Alaska, he was the incarnation of justice, the embodiment of that restraining influence which society is so strangely forced to place upon its members, a man most truly *sans peur et sans reproche*. Setting aside his early training, his education, which gave him great advantage over his associates, and placing him upon the plane of inherent manhood, there were none to match him. Physically as fearless as Tod, McTavish or Yale, in that highest attribute of humanity, moral courage, he far surpassed Douglas. In studying the requirements of the colony, in maturing plans for the administration of affairs, and in bringing in and

PUNISHING OFFENDERS

Mr. Begbie was ever active. * * * "The day after the arrival of Mr. Begbie," wrote Governor Douglas to Lord Lytton, "he accompanied me to British Columbia and after his return to Victoria he was of the greatest assistance to me in discharging the functions of Attorney General, which office he kindly fulfilled with the concurrence of Her Majesty's Government. Since the arrival at Victoria of the attorney-general, Mr. Begbie has passed long periods in and has been on circuit over the greater portion of British Columbia, and his personal communications to me upon his return have been most valuable, and have assisted me materially in framing laws, and in adapting the general system of government to the actual requirements of the people." He was

AN ECCENTRIC MAN,

but his eccentricities seemed always to take a sensible direction. Unlike Needham, he came to the colony while yet his brain was active and his thoughts original and fresh, and before being wholly and hopelessly bound to the service of foolish traditions. He was an ardent lover of music, and also of athletic sports. It is impossible that such a man should live without making enemies. Every bad man was his enemy. Every sycophant; every politician whose ambition was greater than his honesty; every coward who dare not maintain the right in the face of public opinion; every schemer for personal profit or advancement at the expense of public good—these and the like were

HIS NATURAL OPPONENTS.

With Douglas, who loved too well at times to try to reconcile public polity to personal caprice or interest and at other times would ignore legal forms altogether, he was not always on the best of terms. As to the succeeding governors, who were most of them professional politicians, serving for place or pay, he troubled himself but little about them. His own duty was always plain, and he did it; and the service he rendered was a fit sequel to that so well begun by the H. B. Co. Considering the circumstances surrounding the beginning, the unruly wild men and the unruly gold-gatherers, society during these incipient stages was, I say a

MARVEL OF ORDER

and obedience to law. * * * The miners of Cariboo did not like Mr. Justice Begbie's method of construing their mining laws; so they met in mass-meeting, the 23rd of June, 1866, and denounced him, after which they felt better, although the chief justice still lived. * * * It was the peculiar way he had of setting aside the verdicts of their juries and the decisions of their gold commissioners when manifestly illegal and absurd that they did not like. He was arbitrary, partial, and dictatorial, they said, and they desired his removal and a court of appeal. Nevertheless, simultaneously with the publication of these proceedings, comes the report of the foreman of the grand jury at Cariboo, who "is highly pleased to notice the absence of all crime in the district," which, indeed, was the stereotyped clause in all grand jury reports throughout the country and through Begbie's entire term. * * * He was almost as good as

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE;

sometimes quite as good; oftimes even better. There were in his rulings the intensity and directness which render popular tribunals so terrible to evil-doers without the heat of passion almost always inseparable from illegal demonstrations. Although in common with jurists generally he placed law before justice, suffering the guilty to escape and go in search of other prey provided they could not be convicted by the book, yet he was never so blinded by the book as to take wrong for right because law affirmed it. And he would sometimes do right even in spite of the law. All through his long and honorable career he was

MORE GUARDIAN THAN JUDGE.

He was not satisfied to sit upon the bench and with owl-like gravity listen to the wranglings of counsel hired for the defeating of the law's intentions, and with much winking and blinking to decide according to law then go unconcernedly to dinner. He felt the peace and good behaviour of the whole country to be his immediate care, and was to any constable or magistrate [illegible] in his duty in bringing criminals to justice. Babine Lake was no farther from his arm than Government street, and an injury done an Indian or a Chinaman was as sure of prompt punishment as in the case of a whiteman. * * * His presence permeated

THE REMOTEST PARTS

of the country like that of no other man. When once it was understood by savage and civilized alike that justice in his hands was swift, sure and inflexible, the battle was won. No one cared to kill, being sure he would hang for it. It is not often we hear from the bench such refreshing words as frequently fell from his lips. They purified the atmosphere, so that even Ned McGowan found it somewhat stifling. "There were not many of that class on Fraser river," said Billy Ballou. "They were cleaned them out there." Old Judge Begbie soon made them understand

WHO WAS MASTER.

I saw a fellow named Gilchrist," he continued, "who had killed two men in California, on trial there. He killed a man on Beaver Lake, in the Cariboo country, who was gambling with him. While sitting at the table a miner came in, threw down his bag of gold dust, bet an ounce and won. Gilchrist paid; the man bet again and won again, flippantly inquiring of the gambler if there was any other game he would play better, as he drew in the stakes. Gilchrist took offence at the remark, and lifting his pistol shot him dead. Gilchrist was tried and the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter. Turning to the prisoner the judge said: 'It is not a pleasant duty for me to have to sentence you only to prison for life. Your crime was

UNMITIGATED MURDER.

You deserve to be hanged. Had the jury performed their duty, I might now have the painful satisfaction of condemning you to death. And you, gentlemen of the jury, permit me to say that it would give me great pleasure to see you hanged, each and every one of you, for bringing in a murderer guilty only of manslaughter.'"

"PROTECTION" OF THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,—The *Colonist* has so much to say just now concerning the question of protection that I am fain to look upon it as an authority on the subject, and would be glad to hear what are the views of the protectionists as regards the ultimate result. In a recent article your contemporary, speaking of the stand taken by the States on the reciprocity question, says (the italics are mine) "The United States refuses to detract from the protection it extends to its own people. For Canada to act differently, now that she has made so good a start as a manufacturing country, for her to lower the barriers that protect *her artisans* from the slaughtered goods of her competitor, would be an act of folly that no class of her people, *least of all those who have to toil for a living*, could afford to justify." Now as I am no "pig-headed" advocate of free trade I say nothing as to the policy so upheld, but the reference to "the artisan" and "the classes who have to toil for a living" is, I venture to assert, the merest clap-trap and should altogether fail as a bait to catch the votes of those long suffering people. As regards the capitalists and manufacturers, their views no doubt, mostly coincide with those of the writer of the article, but it is doubtful, to say the least of it, whether the artisans will not be opposed to them. For some years past the Dominion and Provincial governments have labored to lure foreign workmen to this country, and in doing so have adopted every means that could be suggested, to further that object; employing agents, issuing pamphlets, subsidising periodicals, brought out to puff the country in most extravagant terms, and as advertising mediums, and urging the Imperial government to assist the immigration by State aid. I am not in favor of checking immigration. Unassisted, the inflow would probably be no more than enough to supply the growing demands of the country but forced into one channel the tide is likely to set in with unprecedented strength doing the coming summer. The employers are assisting in this movement with the desire to break down the price of labor whilst they raise their selfish cry for protection. But in justice to "those who have to toil for a living" the government are bound to see that protection, if it is to last, extends to the protection of labor. Unless it does, the artisan is ruthlessly sacrificed to wealth. But well is this known to the English working classes that they are the very people who are most opposed to protection and no parliamentary candidate has yet been found to urge protection upon them except as applied to luxuries beyond their reach. One of the strongest arguments in favor of protection is, that without it no manufacture can be started, paying the present scale of wages, to successfully compete with the cheaper labor markets of the world. That is no doubt true, but can we rely upon the price of protected articles being reduced, either from motives of benevolence or wisdom or by the force of home competition, at a rate in any way proportioned to the lowering of all wages which is likely to come about. I fear we cannot. It would be contrary to business principles to reduce prices so long as there is a brisk demand for goods, and it is improbable that for some years internal competition will increase to any great extent, or the country be overstocked with home productions. But there is nothing to support the labor market; nothing to interfere with the inexorable laws of supply and demand. Wages have been steadily falling for some years and must go still lower unless some scheme can be devised to sustain them. Cheap labor threatens us on all sides, not so much from England, where wages are proportioned to the costs of the necessaries of life, as from Belgium, Italy, Sweden and Norway, where the pay of the average workman is so low that even a British Columbia Chinaman would despise it. Many parts of the States are now yielding clear proof how little does protection shield the working man from low wages. Unless therefore, some arrangement can be made for compelling manufacturers either to reduce the price of the necessaries of life in proportion to the fall in wages or to submit to the withdrawal of protection from such articles as wages fall, grave trouble must, sooner or later surely befall us unless great foresight is shown by the government. Can the *Colonist* enlighten us on the subject? Space forbids me to say more. As I belong to no party, I presume I am

A Mugwump.

Comox, Feb. 15, 1887.

CELEBRITIES.

Prince Bismarck is called cockeyed by the ribald Socialistic press of the Vaterland, but his friends deny the charge.

Senator Ingalls has received hundreds of letters commending his speech on the Canadian fisheries question. The Senator thinks the people are ready to fight on this question.

In Brazil Sarah Bernhardt received $80,976, an average of $5,229 at each performance, and in the Argentine Republic she received $133,432, an average at each of $5,928.

Henry Arthur Jones is just now at the head of successful English dramatists. He is a hard working, shy little man with no more style than a green grocer, [illegible] by his fellows and worshipped by his family.

Frederich Amerling, the celebrated Austrian painter, died recently in his eighty-sixth year. Among his greatest works are "Dido Abandoned by Aeneas" and "Moses in the Desert." Amerling was four times married and his youngest child is but twelve years old.

The Duke of Leinster is about to sell the bulk of his Irish estate to his tenants, including the Manor of Maynooth, which has been in his family almost ever since the Conquest. It was from the splendid old castle there, now in ruins, that a pet monkey rescued the heir of the Fitzgeralds on the occasion of a fire.

The Wales Colliery Explosion.

London, Feb. 21.—The number of deaths caused by the recent colliery explosion in Wales, is now 38. Several injured are dying.

—THE—

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IS A POSITIVE CURE

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best

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The Remedial Compound consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued in ninety-nine cases in a hundred a positive and permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of *Falling of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements* and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the *Change of Life*. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in any early stage of development. The tendency to *Cancerous Humors* there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact, it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures *Bloating, Headaches, Nervous prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.* That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the system.

It is impossible for a woman, after a faithful course of treatment with this medicine, to continue to have weakness of the uterus, and thousands of women to-day cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of this remedy.

For the cure of *Kidney Complaints* of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

It dissolves calculi, corrects the chemistry of the urine, restores the normal functions of the kidneys, and prevents the organic degeneration which leads to *Bright's Disease*.

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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

General Merchandise

[illegible]

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Feb 25, 1887.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

A New Hospital to be Erected at a Cost of $40,000.

A special meeting of subscribers to the Royal Hospital funds was held in the Board of Trade rooms this morning. About sixty of our most influential citizens were present. Mr. Alex. McLean explained that the meeting was called for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposal to erect an entirely new building, in commemoration of Her Majesty's jubilee year. The present building was entirely inadequate and it was found necessary to have a building which would accommodate pay patients. It was decided to erect a building with all the improvements and accommodations required, at a cost of about $40,000. The meeting then resolved itself into a general committee for the purpose of devising ways and means and for bringing the scheme prepared to a successful issue. Mr. Alex. McLean was appointed chairman, Mr. W. Chudley secretary, and Mr. W. C. Ward treasurer. A sub-committee was appointed to confer with the government and ascertain what assistance they would give to the undertaking.

Laid to Rest.

The remains of the late Miss Florence Dickinson were tenderly laid to rest yesterday in Ross Bay Cemetery. The pall-bearers were: John Langley, W. R. Higgins, Geo. Langley, Chas. Pemberton, Arthur Langley and Henry Ella. At the Reformed Episcopal Church, the impressive burial service was read by Rev. Bishop Cridge, assisted by Rev. Dr. Reid. Mrs. Leech presided at the organ, and the choir sang "When our hearts are bowed with woe." The large number of friends present were visibly affected during the service.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Doran Beegan took place this morning, leaving the family residence, Pandora Avenue at 9 o'clock and St. Andrew's pro-Cathedral, View street, at 9:15. A large circle of friends were present in the sacred edifice where religious services for the dead were conducted by the Rev. Fathers Mandart and Verbeke. The pall-bearers were Messrs. B. Madigan, T. J. Burnes, F. Campbell, Sen., B. Dillon, Wm. Tierney and Joseph Dwyer. The remains were interred in Ross Bay Cemetery in the presence of sorrowing relatives and friends.

A Smart Chinese Woman.

The case of Ah How vs. Wang Lu for stealing a silver chain was continued yesterday at 2 p. m., Mr. Chas. Wilson appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Gannaway for the defence. The only witnesses were her employers, who, on being examined, gave evidence to the effect that Ah How had been with them for almost a year as a general servant; had always been a good, honest woman, and that the prisoner had entered their premises without permission, but gave no direct proof of his having stolen the chain in question. Ah How was then examined. She was gorgeously arrayed in her Chinese costume; spoke good English, and gave her evidence in a straightforward manner. When being cross-questioned by Mr. Gannaway, she ridiculed him and was loudly applauded by those who were listening to the proceedings. There not being sufficient evidence to convict, the magistrate ordered the prisoner to be discharged, after severely censuring him, and assuring Ah How that she need not be afraid of being annoyed by him in the future.

Fire in Port Arthur.

A fire broke out in Port Arthur on the morning of the 18th inst., at one o'clock in J. F. Collins' grocery store on Cumberland street. The fire brigade was there in a few minutes, but have not yet been able to check the flames. The following buildings have already been destroyed: J. F. Collins, grocery; T. J. McCutcheon, painter; W. T. Pierce, hardware; J. C. Vivien, clothing. The Ottawa and Brunswick hotels are on fire now and it will be impossible to save them. The wind is quite high. Origin of fire unknown.

On the 16th inst. a fire broke out in the Rossin House, Portage la Prairie, burning that building and a few others.

The Queen's Accession.

Representatives of five British societies of San Francisco and Oakland met on the 17th inst., to arrange for a proper observance of the accession of Queen Victoria June 20th. A committee was appointed to secure the Mechanics' Pavilion for that date, and several sub-committees were named. The next meeting of the general committee will occur March 1st. It has not been decided yet of what the programme shall consist, but there will be a ball in the evening, and the celebration may be supplemented by a picnic. The proceeds will be divided among the various British benevolent organizations which is the proper thing to do.

Coming to British Columbia.

A Chicago *Times* Ottawa, Ontario, special says: Advices received here by the government from Newfoundland state that a large number of fishermen who have been living in a state of destitution in that island for the past year, are preparing to leave and settle in British Columbia early in spring. It is hoped in this way to relieve the great distress that so frequently prevails in Newfoundland and at the same time to populate British Columbia.

Obituary.

We regret to chronicle the death of Catherine Scott, relict of the late John Scott, at the comparatively early age of 38 years. The deceased was a native of Melrose, Roxburghshire, Scotland. Ever since the decease of the deceased lady's husband she has been a sufferer from that dread disease—consumption. The funeral will take place on Thursday next from her late residence Toronto street, James Bay, at 2 o'clock.

Death of J. G. Pimbury.

The death is announced of John G. Pimbury, of Quamichan, at the age of 62 years. Deceased was second son of Samuel C. Pimbury, of Bagpath House, Stroud, England. He was a brother to Mr. A. Pimbury, of Cowichan, and Mr. E. Pimbury, of Nanaimo, and was universally respected in the district where he has so long resided, and in Victoria where he was well known.

Extending their Trade.

Mr. K. N. L. McDonald, of Winnipeg, and formerly of the Hudson Bay Company's service, has re-entered the service of that company. Mr. McDonald is at present in this city and will shortly proceed northwards on a special mission to open up trading posts in that extreme northern portion of British Columbia, a district hitherto not reached by the Hudson Bay Co.

Resigned.

Mr. John Trutch who was appointed by the C. P. R. Company to decide on the value of the right-of-way along the inlet, has resigned his position. It is understood that Mr. F. G. Innes has been appointed to act in Mr. Trutch's place. The arbitration will be resumed about the 28th instant, at New Westminster.—*Vancouver News.*

YALE NEWS.

A Successful Social Hop—Personal Items—Chinese Thief, etc.

Through the instigation and laborious efforts of A. M. Tyson, Esq., the lovers of the terpsichorian art sought to break the dull monotony of our unusually dull and severe winter season by a "social hop" in Opera Hall, Front street, on Tuesday evening of last week. The hall was beautifully illuminated, and the brilliancy of its festal lamps was largely increased at an early hour by the glittering jewels and rich attire of many of Yale's "fair women and brave men." The appearance of Mr. Tyson and Miss Ogle as leaders in the "Grand March" was the signal for the "opening of the ball" and all hearts now beat happily. Melodious strains of excellent music were discoursed to the gay and happy throng by Professor Andrews, in true orchestrian style, whilst the clear stentorian voice of Captain Black could be heard in the most remote part of the hall. Admiral Tyson was floor manager and performed his part so well that it was pronounced by all that he was "a natural born admiral" and "the right man in the right place." Where all performed their parts so well it might seem superfluous and partial to particularise, but the accomplished and graceful movements of the Misses Fraser and Ogle, Mrs. Balman, McAllister, Jameison, Clellan, Pool, Rabbitt and McQuarrie were such as to elicit repeated ecomiums of praise from the crowd of appreciative and admiring spectators. The artistic and scientific manner in which J. M. Drummond and H. A. Powers, with their respective partners, executed the Highland schottische received round after round of well merited applause, whilst the graceful waltzing of A. J. McAllister, A. P. Black, J. Bachon, and the martial movements of A. M. Tyson in the Military Schottische would have done credit to disciplined professionals. Refreshments were served about midnight by the efficient and gentlemanly caterer, R. A. Fraser, after which the dance was renewed and "all went merry as a marriage bell" until 2:30 a. m., when, hush! hark! a shriek falls upon the ear of the hilarious thing. "Did you not hear it?" "No, it was but the wind," says one." On with the dance," says another. "Let joy be unconfined, no sleep till morning," cried they all; but hark! still louder and clearer the echoes fell, it is! it is! the roosters' warning note of approaching dawn. "Soft eyes looked love to eyes that spake again;" then there was hurrying to and fro in hot haste and the merry crowd disappeared to their respective homes to sleep and to think: "Ay, there's the rub," and to battle again with the stern realities of life.

A. P. Black, C. P. R. store-keeper, left yesterday for Donald to take charge of the company's store at that place. His jovial, cheerful countenance will be much missed amongst his host of warm friends here. We all join in saying, "Aleck, fare thee well."

J. E. Lovell, Esq., J. P., returned a few days ago from Victoria and looks well after his trip. He still contends there is no place like Yale.

The Chinaman arrested for stealing Mr. Allway's chickens was tried a few days ago before Squire Lovell, found guilty and sentenced to six months imprisonment at hard labor in the New Westminster gaol. There were found in his possession a skull cracker, a pistol, and two bunches of keys, sufficient to gain admittance to all the houses in town.

The weather of late has been very mild, but considerable of snow still remains. The most of the machinery saved from the C. P. R. shops has been removed to Kamloops and North Bend, and the men employed have nearly all found employment elsewhere.

Yale, Feb. 20th.

Across the Sound.

There is talk of an English syndicate developing valuable iron mines near Snoqualmie Pass, W. T.

The business of exporting apples is increasing. Two years ago 220,000 barrels were shipped from the port of New York; in 1885, 302,000 barrels, and last year 349,000 barrels.

There are being shipped from Oyster bay, Mud bay and Big Skookum, W. T., as much as ten tons of oysters per week. This industry gives employment to at least fifty persons—largely Indians.

The Blaine *Journal* is of the opinion that a steamer mail route should be established between Blaine and New Westminster. Such a route would certainly be of great benefit to the people of the lower Sound, and should be established. Steamer Evangel now makes the trip over the proposed route once a week regularly, and should have the contract.

Bellingham Bay is slowly but surely approaching a boom, so says the Whatcom *Reveille*. The general confidence of people not interested in the sale of corner lots indicates this beyond all question of doubt. The best informed men of Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, and elsewhere concede that the building of a city on Bellingham Bay is an assured fact—an absolute certainty. An important factor in the coming boom will be the construction of the B. B. & B. C., and the B. B. R. & N. Company's lines, and means that the boom will be a prosperous one, and that it will come to stay.

Among the new items inserted by the Senate Committee in the sundry civil bill, are $10,000 for a salmon hatchery on the Columbia, an appropriation for maintaining post lights on Puget Sound and to fill up the gap in the littoral triangulation between the Oregon line and Port Orford of $3500; to fill up a gap in the littoral triangulation between Port Orford and Coos Bay, $2000; repairs of the signal service station at the mouth of the Columbia, $500. The appropriation for continuing the survey of the coast of Oregon and continuing the survey of the Columbia river from the mouth of the Willamette toward the Cascades has been increased to $7000. The appropriation for continuing the exploration in Alaskan waters and the establishment of astronomical, longitude and magnet stations between Sitka and the southern end of the territory has been increased from $5000 to $12,000.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottle 10c. Try it.

Hudson's Bay Fur Sale.

London *Canadian Gazette* of the 27th says: The Hudson's Bay Company's sale of beaver commenced yesterday (Wednesday) with increased demand and keen competition. Prices advanced considerably as compared with those of last year. The general prospects of the fur trade are considered good.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

MONDAY, Feb. 21.

The Speaker took the chair at 2.
Prayers by Rev. Mr. Percival.

RETURNS.

Hon. J. Robson presented a number of returns called for, but spoke so inaudibly that our reporter failed to catch what he said.

PETITIONS.

Hon. F. Vernon presented a petition. He also was almost inaudible.

Mr. J. Orr presented a petition from the residents of Vancouver asking for amendments to their charter.

Mr. Martin presented a petition in regard to a ferry at Kamloops, and a petition from the residents of Nicola.

REPORTS.

Mr. Turner submitted the first report of the Public Accounts Committee.

DELTA RAILWAY.

Mr. Orr presented a bill for the incorporation of the Delta Railway Co., which was read a first time and referred to the standing committee on railways.

Mr. Croft moved: "That in view of the intention of the government to introduce legislation relative to the timber lands of the province, it is desirable that the House be fully informed as to the present condition of the lumber trade of the country; be it therefore resolved, that a select committee be appointed for the purpose of obtaining such information, with power to call for persons and papers, and to report to this House; and that the committee be also at liberty to report a scheme for the protection of the timber lands of the Province. Such committee to be composed of the following members:—The Hon. the Attorney-General, and Messrs. Higgins, Vernon, Grant, Bole, and the mover.

ASIATIC COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Anderson moved: "Whereas the people of the Dominion require general and reliable information of Asiatic ports and commerce, for extending useful knowledge in relation to the industrial, agricultural, and commercial resources of those countries contiguous to the western ports of Canada, the places of production and ports of exportation of such articles as rice, tea, sugar, cotton, silk, jute, tobacco, &c. And whereas it will be conducive to our welfare and increase the trade of Canada, if the people could be reliably informed as to what manufactured, commercial and agricultural produce of Canada would find a market in Asiatic commercial centres; be it therefore resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, praying His Honor to request the Federal government, at its earliest convenience, to select, appoint, and send at least one qualified, reliable, and experienced person to act as Public Service Commissioner, with qualified assistants, to proceed to Asia, there to study and gather the trade statistics of those countries, the kind and amount of trade done, whereto and where from; also as to what manufactured, commercial, and agricultural produce of Canada is suitable to their markets, and to report as fully as possible to the proper department at Ottawa; their report to be published and issued to the public, at cost price, for their information." The mover was of opinion that a large trade could be done with the countries of Asia, in teas, silk, &c., because the route was shorter and the climate cooler. The adoption of the American route for the transportation of silk had opened the eyes of the Americans, who had gone into the business and last year 28,000 bales had been produced in that country. Cotton and jute from India and China might be imported, and produce sent back in return from this country. As patriotic people we should do everything possible to encourage trade and make our public works remunerative, and this could be done by sending an intelligent gentleman to Asia to make enquiries.

Mr. T. Davie seconded the motion.

Mr. Beaven did not think it advisable that the motion should carry. So far the only importations we have had from Asia have been hordes of Chinese, who have driven white men out of the province. One of the most cruel things that had ever been done by the Dominion Government was its refusal to prohibit the importation of Chinese when asked to do so by this government. The adoption of the resolution would make it appear as though the province was desirous that this sort of trade would be continued. He suggested that the mover, having expressed his views, should withdraw the motion.

Mr. Turner was of opinion that a large trade could be done with China without bringing a Chinaman into the country.

Mr. Dunsmuir said the leader of the opposition was inconsistent—he was in a company employing Chinese—the Foster Mining Co.

Mr. Higgins—I give that statement an emphatic contradiction.

Mr. Turner—As a director I must say that there is not a Chinaman engaged on the works.

Mr. T. Davie—The cook!

Mr. Beaven—I am not a director, but I am a stock holder. Before putting a dollar into it, I made it a *sine quo non* that no Chinese should be employed and I am not aware that any are engaged.

Mr. Dunsmuir—As a director in that company I can say that they are on their way and will be employed by the Foster Co. To be consistent the hon. gentleman should sell out his stock.

Mr. Higgins said there was no Chinese on the pay roll, and did not think there was any danger that they would be to any large extent. In regard to the *sine quo non* business he had never heard of it.

Mr. Beaven explained that at a meeting at the Driard to organize the company he had stipulated that no Chinese should be employed at the mine before connecting himself with the company.

Mr. Bole did not think it was right to draw the pigtail across the track. It was absurd to spend so much time over the question of whether a certain mining company had a Chinese cook or not.

The motion was carried.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved: "That the House resolve itself into Committee to consider clauses to be inserted in the Bill entitled 'An Act relating to the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court,' providing for the expense attendant upon the carrying out of the provision of the Bill."

In committee, Mr. Turner in the chair, a resolution was carried authorizing the payment of $500 to each commissioner and the appointment of a secretary at a salary to be decided on hereafter.

QUARTZ MINING.

Mr. Mason moved: "That whereas it is in the highest degree desirable to promote in every legitimate way, the development of our quartz mines; and whereas the class of machinery required for working such quartz mines is not at present manufactured within the Dominion of Canada; therefore be it resolved, that in the opinion of this House it is desirable that representation should be made to the Federal Government requesting them to exempt from taxation all such machinery which cannot be made in Canada that may be imported into this Province for quartz mining purposes." Mr. Mason said this resolution had been introduced by Mr. Vernon and withdrawn, because he had learned that machinery of this kind was made in the province. This, he thought, was a mistake, as the Foster Co. had sent to San Francisco, at an expense of fourteen or fifteen thousand dollars for machinery which they would not have done had they been able to procure it here.

Mr. Turner seconded the resolution.

Mr. Dunsmuir said if the machinery was not made in the country it was because orders had not been received for it. He was prepared to say that a ten, forty or sixty stamp mill would be made as good and as cheap as in California.

Mr. Higgins opposed the motion.

Messrs. A. E. B. Davie and Martin supported. The latter said the Victoria iron works had no enterprise or they would have been ready to supply the demand for milling and agricultural machinery.

Mr. Beaven said the resolution was one that should not be brought into the House. Whenever there was a demand for mining machinery, our manufacturers would be prepared to supply it. The work at the Foster mine was as yet an experiment, and there was nothing yet to prove that the class of machinery in use there was the kind required. There was little doubt in his mind that the experiment would be a success, when our manufacturers would be ready to make all the machinery required.

Mr. Bole supported the motion, stating that the great mining interest of the province should not be made subservient to the manufacturing interests of Victoria.

Messrs. Baker and McLeese also supported the motion. Mr. McLeese thought it strange that the stockholders in the Foster mine, who were also stockholders in the iron works, should not have had the machinery made here, but they no doubt concluded that the expense of making patterns would increase the price to too great an expense. The fact that English capitalists sent orders to San Francisco for mills for Africa proved that the machinery made there was of a superior class.

Mr. Cowan and Prior were strongly in favor of the resolution, and Mr. Croft as strongly opposed to it.

Mr. Orr moved to substitute several words, correcting it as above.

Mr. Dunsmuir was astonished at the remarks of some of the members, which had proved to him that there were men who were not anxious to see enterprises, such as the Albion Iron Works, prosper. The resolution would pass, but the Dominion Government would pigeon hole it. He was glad that the discussion took place, because it showed that the majority of this House did not care whether enterprises prospered or not.

The motion being put it was carried, Messrs. Dunsmuir, Higgins, Beaven, John, Anderson, Stenhouse voting "no."

GRANTS OF LAND.

Mr. Beaven moved: "That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, requesting him to cause to be placed before this House copies of all orders in council and correspondence showing all free, or partially free, grants of land made or promised by the government to any person or corporations." In speaking to the motion, Mr. Beaven showed the inconsistency existing in the administration of the public lands. The greatest restrictions were placed upon the settler on 160 acres, while the government had the power to give away the whole province if they liked, and the House could not do anything.

The resolution passed.

CATTLE RANGES.

Mr. Allen's bill, to amend an act to provide for the better protection of cattle ranges, was read a first time.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Mr. Higgins' bills, amending the Public School Act, was introduced and read a first time.

LOCK-UP AT 150.

Mr. McLeese moved: "That an order of the House be granted for a return showing the expenditure incurred, and the liabilities unpaid, in erecting a residence and lock-up at the 150-Mile House, Cariboo district, showing names of all persons to whom money has been paid, or to whom money is still due, in respect thereof." Seconded by Mr. Mason and carried.

CARIBOO-LILLOOET CONSTABLE.

Mr. McLeese moved: "That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, requesting His Honor to cause to be sent down to the House copies of all orders in council, minutes, letters, telegrams, and other documents and correspondence of every nature and kind whatsoever in any way relating to the appointment of a mounted constable in the Cariboo-Lillooet district." Carried.

SUMAS DYKING.

Mr. T. Davie asked leave to introduce a bill intituled "An Act to repeal certain remaining clauses of the 'Sumas Dyking Act, 1878,' and to repeal the 'Sumas Dyking Amendment Act, 1883.'" Bill read a first time.

House adjourned at 6 o'clock till 2 p. m. on Tuesday.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.

The Speaker to the chair at 2:15 p. m.
Prayers by Rev. Mr. Percival.

REPORT.

Hon. J. Robson presented the report of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for 1886.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. McLeese corrected the report of his remarks in the *Standard*.

Mr. Higgins suggested that if hon. members would speak in a more audible tone the reporters would be more accurate.

FOSTER MINE.

Mr. Martin corrected statements made by Messrs. Higgins and Turner yesterday in regard to the employment of Chinese on the Foster mine. The sum of $20 was paid yesterday for poll tax on Chinese employed there.

Mr. Beaven said Messrs. Higgins, Turner and Dunsmuir were a majority of the board of management, and were responsible for the employment of that class on the works.

Mr. Turner said the Chinese were being employed in a capacity that was certain death, and it was supposed that for that reason it would meet the views of the leader of the opposition.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said that remark came with bad grace from the gentleman who had uttered it. He (Beaven) had fought the Chinese on the *broad ground*, that they were inimical to the best interests of the country. It was a cruel thing to say that anyone would put Chinese in a position where it was certain death.

Mr. Dunsmuir said the manager of the mine gave it as a reason for the employment of Chinese that he could not get white men to do the work.

Mr. Prior said the work killed those engaged in it in eighteen months.

BALLOT ACT.

Mr. Higgins introduced a bill to amend the ballot act 1882.

A Strict Investigation.

The Minister of Customs has instructed the Department of Justice to make careful investigation into the stealing of the trade and navigation returns and their publication in the *Free Press* with a view of taking immediate legal proceedings and fastening the guilt upon the proper persons.

THE ORIENTAL TRADE.

Three Cunard Vessels to be Put on the British Columbia Hongkong Route.

They Will Leave England on the 1st of April for the New Route.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—Private advices received in this city state that the Canadian Pacific Railway has completed arrangements with the Cunard Steamship company to transfer three of its fast steamers to the Pacific Ocean. The steamers will ply between British Columbia, Yokohama and Hongkong. In order to obtain a share of the Shanghai tea shipments, the Indo-Chinese Steamship company, a British concern, will co-operate with the Canadian Pacific Railway company's vessels, and will meet the big Cunarders at Yokohama and transfer their cargoes. It is expected that the Cunard steamers Bothnia, Gallia and Scythia will leave England *via* the Suez Canal about April 1st, their destination being Hongkong; so that they will reach China in time to load the new tea crop.

CONSERVATIVE CAUCUS.

Lord Salisbury Expresses His Opinion on the Political Situation.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A conference of the Conservative party was held to-day at the Foreign office. It was largely attended by members of both House of Commons and House of Lords. The meeting lasted over half an hour. Lord Salisbury was accompanied by the Right Hon. Goschen; both were cheered heartily when they entered. The premier in his address to the conference referred feelingly to the late Lord Iddesleigh and the loss the government incurred by reason of his death. The Marquis also dwelt on the secession from the government of Lord Churchill, which the speaker described as "a considerable loss to the party." Goschen's acceptance of office under the present government, Salisbury said, had strengthened the Conservative party. After marking time for a month, continued the Marquis we've arrived at

SERIOUS BUSINESS.

He then said he hoped the government would be able by reforming the rules of procedure to restore to the Commons its capacity for work and the reputation for courtesy, after which he added: "We shall be able to deal with the question of local government in Ireland and other measures. (Loud cheers.) I hope, he said, the present law will be sufficient to enable the authorities to cope with disorder in Ireland. In any case all bills will be postponed until after the conclusion of the rules and action of the estimates. The government expect to present the budget during the first week in April." The Marquis predicted a long lease of office for the Conservatives. Several members urged that the government introduce into parliament a local government bill for England, Scotland and Wales, the provisions of which should be extended to Ireland. Edwin DeLisle, Conservative, spoke, saying, as a Roman Catholic Conservative, he denounced the conduct of Archbishop Cook, of Cassen, Ireland and the National League, and said he would like to have the Archbishop tried for this conduct by a jury of English Catholics in London. This statement provoked great enthusiasm in the conference.

OBSTRUCTION TACTICS.

A later dispatch from London says the temper of the Conservative conference to-day was distinctly in favor of Irish repression, and this was only appeased by Lord Salisbury's promise that as soon as new procedure rules were adopted coercion would follow. The leading argument of the others was that the adoption of procedure rules was the first step towards putting a stop to Irish obstruction tactics in parliament and strengthening the action of the executive in Ireland. Chaplin and others, who are opposed to the cloture proposed, threatened to revolt, but were cowed by Lord Salisbury's declaration that the ministry would resign unless the Conservative party continued solid. A vote of the conference resulted in absolute subordination to the leaders.

Germany's Crisis.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Results in seventy election districts are now known. In twenty-two districts new elections will be necessary. In twelve the contest will be between Socialists and Septennists; in five between new German Liberals and Septennists, and in one between Centrists and Democrats; in one between Socialists and a new German Liberal, and in one between Socialists and new German Liberals; and in one between new German Liberals and Conservatives. Among the candidates returned are four Centre, twenty National Liberals, five Socialists, two Imperialists, four Conservatives, one Guelph, one new German Liberal and twelve Alsatians, including Herren Kable and Antoinial and other candidates of protester party, who were re-nominated, have been re-elected. Herr Oichlater is the only new German Liberal yet re-elected.

LATER—11 A. M.

From present calculations Bismarck will barely obtain a majority for his September bill. He required forty votes. He has already won twenty; of the remainder it is almost certain that the government will not obtain a majority sufficient to adopt the monopoly bills. Herr Windthorst has been re-elected. The Progressists are demoralized; they have met with an unexpected defeat, as they have already lost seventeen seats. They have only gained one seat. The Socialists have lost seven and gained three. The total Socialists votes shows an increase of five hundred thousand. The National Liberals have gained nearly as many seats as they have lost.

The socialists have carried the first and second divisions of Hamburg and Altona and Nuremburg. They have lost Glauchau, Brunswick, Chemnotz, Schunberg and Zenich.

STILL LATER—2 P. M.

At this hour results are known. Candidates elected include seventeen Conservatives, five Imperialists, forty-three Nationalists Liberal, 14 Centrists, four new German Liberals, 6 Socialists, and Poles, and the balance in thirty districts where new elections will be required. So far one hundred and three candidates have been definitely elected compromising 66 Septennists and 37 opponents of the government.

A Berlin dispatch of yesterday announces that the elections in that city resulted unfavorably for all the government candidates.

An analysis of the polling shows that to-day's contest was unprecedentedly stubborn throughout the country. As night advanced the excitement became intense. In Koenigsburg, Elberfeld, Breslau, Lubeck, Duchsen, Alstadt, Frankfort, Dantzic, Stettin, Cologne and Munich Septennates are elected. In Bremen, Leipsic and Brunswick the socialist organization has been most complete. Socialist electors were brought to the polls in battalions. Two socialists are returned from Breslau. According to the rebellist arrangement it is probable that Berlin will be represented by three new German Liberals and three socialists.

The government parties have gained thirteen thousand votes, and the new German Liberals have lost fifty thousand. Returns from the provinces show losses by the new German Liberals. Herr Richter's organ, the *Freisinnige Zeitung*, consoles the party by declaring that the Socialists profited by radical disasters. This, however, is not exactly the case as the combined Conservative and National Liberals are supporters of the septennate.

The exact strength of the government in the new Reichstag will not be known until one or more votes are taken. It is anticipated that some members of the centre party who opposed the septennate in the old Reichstag and who have been converted by the counsels of the Vatican will be returned to the new Reichstag. How many is not known.

IN THE MOUNTAINS

Along the Line of the C. P. R.—Items of Interest from Bear Creek.

A correspondent writes that, thinking a brief communication from this part of British Columbia, Bear Creek, might be of some interest to your readers I send you the following items: Mr. Balfour of Vancouver has been appointed bridge inspector of the mountain division, C. P. R., between Donald and Revelstoke. It is believed he will make a very efficient inspector, as he had a vast amount of experience on bridge work during the construction of the C. P. R.

Mr. Marpole, the active and efficient superintendent of the mountain division, has entirely recovered from the injuries he received at Snow Bank bridge during the time the trestle was swept out by a snow slide. Mr. Armstrong, head of the engineers' department in Donald, is away down east on a pleasure tour.

The weather for the last three weeks has been settled, as little snow has fallen and it begins to savor of spring. Martins, lynxes and porcupines are out basking in the beautiful sunshine on the sunny side of the mountains, and bears have been seen in the vicinity of Donald taking in the situation.

The C. P. R. has a large and efficient bridge crew located at Bear Creek ready for any emergency from bridges being swept away by snow slides. Several bridges which are located in ravines in the old track of snow slides have been framed and ready to replace those which may chance to be swept away. J. C. McArthur, originally from Mount Forest, Ont., is commander-in-chief of the crew, and is a jolly good fellow and an efficient employee.

Stoney Creek Bridge, the highest wooden bridge in the world, is being well looked after. A new crib some 60 feet long by 37 feet in height has been built at the foot of the main tower to protect it from any danger from snow slides, or from falling rock. Thomas Killpatrick, of Simcoe, Ont., constructed this crib, and for durability and fine workmanship cannot be surpassed. Mr. Killpatrick deserves great credit for the efficient manner in which he did this work, as it was his first work of this nature.

Politics is all the rage here now. The political battle now being fought in the eastern provinces is being anxiously watched, and any man who don't know all about the political record of the Tory and Reform parties is of no consequence at Bear Creek; in fact they are literally side-tracked.

It is learned that the originator of the strike at or near the Summit has been dismissed from the jurisdiction of the court.

Donald is not overly brisk, still there is considerable money changing hands, and it begins to look as if some day, in the near future, it might become a town of fair dimensions. It is very beautifully situated in the Columbia valley, between two mountain ranges, and is built on a fine flat, high above the river.

Prospectors are beginning to plan out their summer's work, but nothing of any importance is going on. However, at Stoney Creek, Mr. Adams is driving a tunnel into his lead, which is situated just below the bridge. Rumor says he has had some very high assays, but it is being kept quiet, as Mr. Adams is a man of few words and keeps his mind to himself.

Gambling is a vice which will, if not put under proper restrictions, demoralize the community; it is a vice through the mountains that claims many victims.

The game rolls on, the gamblers play,
Without due thought of later days;
They shuffle, cut and stack their cards,
And lay their plans to rob their pards.

All day long they scheme and plan,
And try to bluff each other's hands;
Knowing full well the terrible sin,
Of robbing the wood-chopper out of his tin.

Their hours are late; they go to bed
With feverish brain and aching head;
They toss and pitch and turn and moan
Raising the stakes between their groans.

While their children fair go off unfed,
Or maybe a herring or a crust of bread,
With little to cover their shivering forms
But miserable garments all tattered and torn.

Salvation soldiers we do appeal,
For our province sake and the common weal,
That you should search into this land
And gallantly make a glorious stand,
And stretch out your helping hand to save
The gambler and sharper from a miserable grave.

SANDY.

A BOOM FOR VICTORIA.

Spreckles Afraid of his San Francisco Oriental Trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—The *Call's* Washington special says Claus Spreckles arrived here yesterday. Mr. Spreckles is very much interested in securing an allowance for the mail service of ships owned by him and engaged in the Australian and New Zealand trade. These vessels are granted a subsidy by the Colonial governments, and there is every indication that the British government will offer to give a bounty to ships sailing from Victoria. In that event Mr. Spreckles thinks the trade will go from San Francisco to British Columbia. He informed the President of the situation; but he has no hope that Congress will take any action on the subject at its present session.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 303 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard.*

In Favor of Cloture.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Gladstonians have decided to make a proposal in favor of cloture by a simple majority, but not to make an amendment embodying that proposal.

Seizure by Men-of-War.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Advices from Zanzibar state that the Portugese man-of-war, by order of the Governor of Mozambique, have seized the Sultan's steamer Kilwa of Tungi and towed her to Mozambique.

COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN

Monumental Work,

WHITE BRONZE MONUMENTS

Drawings and testimonials may be seen at the Office of the Agents for Victoria,

R. G. & R. WALKER.

nov23 D&W 6m Spencer's Arcade

Samuel May & Co.,

TORONTO

Manufacturers of

Billiard & Pool Tables,

With Steel and Monarch Cushions.

Importers of and Dealers in all kinds of

BILLIARD MATERIAL

Ten Pin Alley Balls Pins, &c.

Always in stock the B. C. Agency.

R. G. & R. WALKER, Spencer's Arcade, Victoria.

The Starr Kidney Pad,

A PERMANENT,

Sure Cure for Diseases

Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System or Attendant Complaints—causing Pain in Small of Back, Sides, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent Scanty, Difficult, Painful or Copious Micturation, Inability of Retention and Sedimentary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., denoting the presence in the system of Disease common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and passages, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc., etc.

Pamphlets and Testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.

PRICES.—Child's Pad, $2.50 (cures bed-wetting); Regular Pad, $3.00. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases $5.00.

"GOOD BACKING.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co. of Toronto are again introducing in this province their famous cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their great antidote for so many distressing diseases. The invariable complaints of diabetes and Bright's disease of the kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, which have no equal in the effectual treatment of lame backs and all weakness of the lumbar and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1886.

LANGLEY & Co., Wholesale Agents, Victoria, B. C.

Retail by E. Pimbury & Co., Nanaimo; T. Pickard, Denman Island; R. R. Richardson, Cowichan; A. R. Johnson & Co., Chemainus; J. McNeely, Ladner's Landing; A. M. Herring and D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster; H. McDowell & Co., Vancouver; McCartney & Bro., Kamloops and Vancouver; Clarke & Co., Kamloops; W. R. Megaw, Priest Valley, and Vancouver Drug Co., Vancouver. sept 11

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company

(LIMITED.)

Location of Works, Hixon Creek, B.C.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, held on the 29th January, 1887, an Assessment of One Cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of said Company, payable forthwith to W. A. Johnston, Secretary, at the office of the Company, Quesnelle, B. C.

Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 21st March, 1887, shall be deemed delinquent and will be duly advertised for sale at public auction and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on the 9th day of April, 1887, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Quesnelle, B.C., Jan. 27, 1887. feb4 2m

"ACME"

Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher & Leveler.

THE THREE OPERATIONS OF CRUSHING lumps, leveling off the ground, and thoroughly pulverizing the soil are performed at the same time. The entire absence of Spikes or Spring Teeth avoids pulling up rubbish. It is especially adapted to inverted sod and hard clay, where other harrows utterly fail; works perfectly on light soil, and is the only harrow that cuts over the entire surface of the ground.

G. T. CORFIELD, Cowichan, B.C.

Sole Agent for B. C.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

ONE of the best farms in Cowichan District [illegible]

TAKE NOTICE

[illegible]

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Feb 25, 1887.

THE TWO LEADERS.

Whether successful or otherwise next Tuesday in capturing the Conservative fort at Ottawa there can be no doubt as to the esteem and affection with which the Hon. EDWARD BLAKE is now regarded by his fellow countrymen. The work he has accomplished during the present campaign is simply marvellous—nothing like unto it ever having been known before in parliamentary contests. On every legal day since the dissolution was finally announced he has addressed vast audiences from one end of his native province to the other, as well as in Montreal. As to his personal popularity with all classes it transcends that of any other Canadian. The Halifax *Chronicle* of a late issue devotes considerable space to a comparison of Sir JOHN MACDONALD and EDWARD BLAKE. Of the latter our Halifax contemporary says: Mr. BLAKE, the Liberal leader, is said to be cold. But no man can accuse him of discourtesy. He is cold only in the sense that he does not devote his time in parliament mainly to wheedling and flattering and cajoling the members. He is a prodigious worker. No subject comes before the House to which he does not devote the most careful attention of a profound intellect, weighty with learning and culture, and sharpened by years of experience in public life. When in the government during Mr. MACKENZIE'S time as Minister of Justice, his department was, by the confession of his opponents, administered in a manner that defied criticism. The speeches which he has delivered in his tours through Ontario have presented a marked contrast to those of Sir JOHN. On all subjects of Canadian public life—finance, tariff, Canadian Pacific, railways, Northwest, provincial rights, and the rest, Mr. BLAKE has delivered speeches displaying full knowledge of all the facts, and a large and statesmanlike power of dealing with them. Compared with this real power of knowing the facts and grappling with them mere eloquence is a secondary matter. But in point of eloquence we believe it cannot be questioned that next to Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. BLAKE is the finest orator living of those that speak the English tongue. Politics is a matter of business. We do not mean in the low and mercenary sense in which it is so often declared to be so, but in the sense that the task of rightly conducting the affairs of the country demands abilities of the very highest business qualities. In any other business affairs men would never choose a man to manage their business for them for the reasons which seem to influence a good many in choosing Sir JOHN. We would not think of soliciting a doctor or a lawyer because he was a funny man, who make jokes and told comic stories. We would select him because we believe him to be skilful in his profession, a man of learning and ability, who would devote himself earnestly to the work which we needed to have done. It should also be in public life. It is high time that the people of Canada laid aside Sir JOHN with his jokes and his laziness, and his profound ignorance of all that he should know, and his dependence on the arts of the corruptionist and the intriguer as being all that is necessary for the successful management of public affairs. It is time that they gave to Mr. BLAKE the power and trust to which his great abilities, his long experience, his enormous industry, and his high character entitle him. We put it to any one, if it was a question of your private affairs, say the management of a difficult piece of business, or of a heavy lawsuit, which of the two men would you employ? Could there be a moment's hesitation in preferring Mr. BLAKE? Why hesitate when it is a question of whom you will choose to entrust with the management of your public affairs?"

TOO MANY BARNACLES.

It is one of the marked features of the present political conflict that the independent press, political and commercial, is arrayed on the side of Liberals. Discussing the attitude of the leaders of both parties toward the fiscal policy of the country, in a recent issue the Montreal *Journal of Commerce* says that the promises of economical reform made by Mr. BLAKE, commend themselves to the people at large irrespective of political differences. There is much room for improvement wherever we turn our eyes. We have been too lavish with our money—the money of the tax payer—the consumers—we have too many barnacles fastened to the ship. It is the common belief that the work now performed by the large army of civil servants in the employ of the government, could be accomplished by one-half the number, and this is the case not only in Ottawa, but in the Local Legislatures. What do we want with two Houses to legislate for each province? Ontario manages with one; let others follow her example; let our people demand of the party in power central as well as provincial, that they spend less money in supporting drones all over the country and there will be less need of any change of government, with possible tinkering of tariffs and provision for a new set of followers—who must in their turn learn the whole business over again,—and the country will continue on the road of prosperity to which all signs point for our commercial and manufacturing interests and consequently for the masses of the people. Both sides are confident of success. It will certainly not be very encouraging for those who contemplate universal suffrage if the great numbers recently enfranchised by the present government should now assist in driving them out of power; but they also may find that "gratitude is a lively sense of favors to come" rather than of favors that are past.

The directors of the Academy of Music, New York, have voted to sell the building on March 1st at auction.

ANOTHER VILLAINY EXPOSED.

The opposition have repeatedly charged the government with holding back documents and other information relative to the uprising in the Northwest, the production of which would reveal a startling state of affairs. It is needless to say that in barking this information the most eager to cast their votes against the people being enlightened were Messrs. BAKER and SHAKESPEARE. Sufficient had been gleaned however by the opposition to warrant them in preferring charges against the Department of the Interior over which the ponderous but dull and stupid Sir DAVID S. MCPHERSON, of annexation proclivities, presided. The government press a short time ago—and more especially so that wing of it known as one of the "boodle" brigade—published that which purported to be affidavits from settlers exonerating the department from blame. These we now learn were fraudulently obtained as the following dispatch from Winnipeg will testify:

At a mass meeting held at Batoche yesterday, the affidavits that recently appeared in the Tory papers were fiercely denied by the French half-breeds present. They said they were obtained by fraud by the government officials. At a convention held afterwards delegates from all sections were present. Mr. Laird, ex-Lieut.-Governor of the Territories, and Mr. McDowall were put in nomination, and of 39 delegates present 38 declared for Mr. Laird.

The revelation contained in this despatch was to be expected. Everybody believed that the Tory officials in the Northwest would not be over scrupulous in getting up a defence for the men who gave them their jobs. No doubt it was a comparatively easy thing for these officials to go to the poor half-breeds, applicants for rights or favors from the Dominion Government, and, by holding a whip over their heads, compel them to sign a paper, the contents of which were not made known to them. The testimony of the clergymen in the neighborhood—the action of the government in rushing a commission to the Northwest and settling over 2,000 claims after the rebellion broke out—effectually disproved the Tory allegation that there had been no neglect or mismanagement in the Northwest, and that the half-breeds stood up to be shot merely for the fun of the thing. Thus the exposure of the rascally doings of the government agents, no doubt acting under orders from headquarters, was not needed to convince fair-minded electors that these affidavits were either bogus or obtained by fraud. Nevertheless, the present disclaimer, obtained at a time when the half-breeds were endorsing the candidature of the best friend whom the Northwest settlers ever had, is timely, and will undoubtedly remove any misgivings which intelligent electors may have had on the subject.

PASSING AWAY.

One after another of the political fathers and framers of the Confederation fabric are gradually passing away from the scene of political activity. By the retirement of Sir ALEX. CAMPBELL, Sir JOHN MACDONALD and Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN are the only survivors remaining in the cabinet formed in 1867. The other ministers of that cabinet were the Hon. A. J. FERGUSON-BLAIR, President of the Privy Council, the Hon. WILLIAM MCDOUGALL, Minister of Public Works, the Hon. GEORGE E. CARTIER, Minister of Militia and Defence, the Hon. (now Sir) A. T. GALT, Minister of Finance, the Hon. J. C. CHAPAIS, Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. (now Sir) L. S. TILLEY, Minister of Customs, the Hon. PETER MITCHELL, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Hon. A. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary of State for the Provinces and the Hon. (afterwards Sir) EDWARD KENNY, Receiver-General. Mr. CAMPBELL was one of those who represented the Conservative element in that Ministry. He had then been for some nine years in public life, having entered (by election) the old Legislative Council in 1858. In 1862 he became Speaker of that house and when the federal *regime* was inaugurated, he was among those who took their seats in the Senate. He had taken an active part in bringing about the new order of things and, as he was one of Sir JOHN'S earliest colleagues, so he remained till his retirement his faithful counsellor and fellow-worker, filling successively the responsible positions of Postmaster-General, Minister of Justice, and Postmaster-General again. In this last capacity Sir A. CAMPBELL has shown himself one of the ablest administrators of that department that the Dominion has had. As Minister of Justice, Canada owes him the result of the important commission appointed to revise and consolidate the public statutes. In office he was universally esteemed and much liked by his subordinates, and he carries with him the good wishes of all who had the opportunity of appreciating his elevation of character, his high sense of duty and his consideration for others. He will reside hereafter in Wellesley Crescent, Toronto.

NORTHWEST BLUNDERINGS.

Messrs BAKER and SHAKESPEAR, not only voted with the government once when it was right, but would do so twice when in the wrong, if asked. The Toronto *Mail*, Sir John MACDONALD'S pocket organ, and whose editor, Mr. EDWARD FARRAR was a resident of the Northwest for a considerable period, thus wrote concerning the Indians affairs in that country on the 8th July, 1885: "Had they had votes, like white men, or if, like the Indians, they had been numerous enough to command respect and overawe red tape, without doubt the wheels of the office would have revolved for them; but being only Halfbreeds, they were **put off with an eternal promise, until patience ceased to be a virtue.**

"We repeat again that the departmental system under which such **callous and cruel neglect of the rights of a portion of the community was possible, was wrong, and should be censured.**

AT a meeting on the 25th ult., in Portress, of delegates from the Highland Land Law Reform Association of the Island, it was resolved to amalgamate all the associations, the name of the new organization to be the Skye Land League.

RAILWAYS IN RUSSIA.

The project of constructing a railway from the Caspian sea through Bokhara to Tashkend, all in Russian territory, is being warmly debated in the Empire. It will cost a great deal of money, and its construction is strongly opposed by a large and influential class of the community, who say it is only to serve for military purposes, and, therefore, not worth the outlay. Facts, however, are stubborn things, and they are found to show that the railway is a sound commercial enterprise as well as a military necessity in case of a conflict between Great Britain and Russia on the confines of India. It is stated that the railway runs through a highly fertile and favorable agricultural region, producing corn and cotton in great abundance. There are now in Bokhara nearly 1,000,000 poods, or 36,000,000 pounds, of cotton waiting to be carried to Russia on the new railway. It has been ascertained that there are in the newly-acquired region one million acres of land now watered by the Murghab that can be used for growing cotton. A company of Americans recently tried to buy a part of this land, but was unsuccessful. Moscow capital proposes to monopolize it. Already the government has been urged to subsidize the industry. Freight rates on cotton from Bokhara to Moscow are to be reduced about sixty per cent. A Russian company has taken a large tract of land on the banks of the Amu Daria for cotton culture and has sent a trading party as far as Thibet with Russian goods. Khokand has sent 8,000,000 pounds of goods to the Chardjui station on the new railway for transmission to Russia. Steam cotton presses are to be erected at Chardjui and other points on the line. Bokhara is undergoing transformation, owing to the establishment of Russian banks and subsidized Russian trading enterprises. Along the Murghab 2,000,000 acres are to made fertile by irrigation. The railway also brings to Bokhara the amusements of civilization, for the Ameer and his subjects are now enjoying the performances of a large *corps de ballet* imported from Moscow.

LOUISE AND LORNE.

The question is asked what is the matter with the Campbells of Argyle anyway? No sooner have the courts got through with one divorce case, in which a son of the Duke of Argyle was a prominent actor, than another one is threatened; this time no less a personage than the Marquis of Lorne being the respondent. When the Marquis was governor-general of Canada the Princess spent most of her time in the old country and it was freely said that she did not care a button for him, but no one ever dreamed that she would ever apply for a divorce. The marriage was said to have been one of pure love, and in the Queen's journal of her life in the Highlands she spoke of the flaxen-laddie who afterwards became her son-in-law. But it was said by those who professed to know, that a certain young curate, who gave her Royal Highness music lessons and afterwards became a canon, had won her heart before the Marquis came upon the scene. The old Scotchman who said on the Marquis' wedding-day that "the Queen would be a proud woman to-day" because she had got a son of the Duke of Argyle for a son-in-law, gave an exaggerated idea of the feeling among the clan at the time. The influence of the Queen has always been exerted with the object of keeping her court beyond the reach of scandal and we may be sure that a matter of this kind will give her considerable pain.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

OTTAWA *Free Press*: Under Mr. MACKENZIE'S regime the net increase of public debt was only $7,332,000; but since that day under Tory rule the debt has increased by $106,357,000. Can Canada stand such a drain upon her resources?

SIR CHARLES TUPPER has been caught trying to make political capital out of an alleged promise by the British government of a subsidy of a hundred thousand pounds sterling yearly for a Pacific mail service from Canada. Though negotiations have been in progress for a long time, no decision has been arrived at and the British authorities have promptly taken TUPPER to task for his unwarranted meddling. It is not likely we shall hear anything further on the subsidy subject for some time.

FROM Halifax comes the news that the Conservatives claim the contest in Nova Scotia has assumed extraordinary features within the past few days. Sir CHARLES TUPPER'S arrival, they assert, has resulted in the thorough organization of the Conservative party. The Conservative prospects even in Halifax have vastly improved during the past week, and the speeches of TUPPER, STAIRS and KENNY have had electrical effect. KENNY'S speech, say they, exposing Grit hypocrisy in mixing the miserable cause of BLAKE with the sacred cause of Home Rule in Ireland, has produced a revolution among Irish Catholics, and there is marked reaction in favor of the Liberal-Conservative candidates.

THE *Times of India* tells the following story to show how worse than useless are the bayonets now used in the British army:—An English soldier in Lucknow was on sentry near the quartermaster's stores, where under the verandah, a number of bales containing shirts, socks, etc., were placed. It appears that some persons were attempting to take away one of the bales under cover of the darkness, but the sentry coming upon them, they decamped, but not before the sentry had charged them, and, giving a severe thrust with his bayonet he pierced, not one of the thieves, but a bale containing 500 pair of socks. He then loaded and fired his rifle, and on the non-commissioned officer of the guard, along with an escort, coming up to ascertain what was the matter, they found the sentry bayonet was quite as inquisitive as they were, for the point of it was looking down the muzzle of the rifle to see where the bullet had come from.

TREASON AT OTTAWA.

A Terrible Sequence of Events Leading up to the Scaffold.

The Hon. Mr. Blake on Mismanagement of Northwest Affairs.

In one of his recent speeches the Hon. Edward Blake said: I have never denied that there was treason on the banks of the Saskatchewan, amongst those half-civilized, illiterate, misguided, but also much abused people. There was treason under the law. Nor have I ever contended that the circumstances afforded even a moral justification for a resort to arms, whatever palliation may exist by reason of their ill-treatment. But I tell you that treason was not confined to the banks of the Saskatchewan. (Cheers.) **There was treason on the banks of the Ottawa as well.** (Loud and prolonged applause.) There was treason there, not amongst the poor, half-savage, uneducated, misled men, stung to madness, by contempt, neglect, and the long denial of justice, starving and desperate, led astray, if you please, by agitators; there was treason at Ottawa AGAINST THE QUEEN'S MAJESTY, AGAINST THE CANADIAN PEOPLE ON THE PART OF MEN IN THE HIGHEST PLACE, men of the widest knowledge, men of the largest experience, men living at ease upon the people's taxes in order that they might do the people's work! [Loud cheers.] I charge it on the pledged councillors of the Queen, on the men who wear her honors, on the men solemnly sworn to advise Her Majesty, so to conduct the public affairs as that her people should be well and wisely ruled, that justice should be done, that harmony and peace should mark her happy reign—I charge it on those men that they UNPARDONABLY VIOLATED THAT SOLEMN OATH, that they wantonly neglected their prime duty, that they left just claims unheeded for long years, that they GAVE THE OPPORTUNITY FOR REBELLION, AND SO TARNISHED THEIR SOVEREIGN'S HONOR and betrayed their country's welfare. [Tremendous cheering.] [Voices—"We will turn them out!"] Aye, turn them out. I have told them that in older and sterner days men far higher placed than they, peers of the British realm, have been ATTAINTED AT THE BAR of the House of Lords, have stood in peril of life and limb, of freedom and estate, have been DISHONORED AND DISGRACED, and declared incapable of ever serving the Crown again, for neglects of duty, and betrayals of trust, and violations of obligation far less flagrant. (Cheers.) I have told them that our modern and milder age provides for crimes like theirs, no adequate punishment; that their only punishment will be the people's withdrawal of the power they have abused. (Tremendous cheering.) Thus far only you can go. This only you can do. And this, if you are worthy of your freedom, this you will surely do. (A shout of voices—"We will," and thunders of applause.) But they have their plea. Their plea, as an ample expiation for all their blunders and all their crimes, they plead the blood of Louis Riel! Let me recall to you a **sequence of events. Had there been no neglect, there would have been no rebellion; if no rebellion no arrest; if no arrest, no trial; if no trial, no condemnation; if no condemnation, no execution.** (Loud cheers.) **They, therefore, who are responsible for the first are also responsible for every link in the fatal chain!** (Renewed cheering.)

Deficits and Deficits.

The good times which set in all over the world in 1880, says the Toronto *Globe*, were cut short in Canada by the mad extravagance of the government. The good times brought large imports, and large public revenue and surpluses for four years, and the government sang their own praises as the producers thereof. By 1884 the drain upon the country reduced taxpaying power and Tory extravagance increased expenditure, until both produced the natural result of large and alarming deficits. The consequence is that we are now in our normal condition under Tory rule—suffering under chronic deficits. Whether before or since the Union the earmark of Toryism was and is a deficit. When Reformers took office they had surpluses two years out of five, and the deficits in the other three were small. Moreover the Reformers conserved the resources of the country and laid the foundation for future surpluses for which their enemies got the credit. This will be seen by a study of the following table:

BEFORE CONFEDERATION.

Cartier-Macdonald Administration.

Year.	Receipts.	Exp'tures.	Surplus.	Deficit.
1858..	$5,270,627	$8,645,944		$3,375,317
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		1,909,009

Sandfield Macdonald-Sicotte Administration.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		$2,064,381

Sandfield Macdonald-Dorion Administration.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		$ [illegible]
Six months to 30th June, 1864...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Tache-Macdonald Administration.

[illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17,051	

AFTER CONFEDERATION.

First Macdonald Administration.

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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
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Mackenzie Administration.

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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]

Second Macdonald Administration.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
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Colliery Explosion in Wales.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—An explosion occurred in Cath Colliery at Rhondda Valley, Wales, to-day. Fifty-two men are entombed, most of whom are believed to be still alive, as voices can be distinctly heard by those outside who are working hard to reach the imprisoned miners. The scene about the mouth of the shaft is pitiable in the extreme. Wives, children and other relatives of the unfortunate men are there in large number and their lamentations fill the air.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The German reserves recently called out have been notified that their attendance at their respective military depots will not be [illegible] necessary.

THE K. OF L.

ROME, Feb. 19.—It is said on reliable Vatican authority, that despite the recent decision regarding the K. of L., the holy see is not so utterly hostile to the organization as has appeared. The Pope will leave the matter with Cardinal Taschereau.

A TALE OF HARDSHIP.

Sufferings of the Northwest Indians Related by an Independent Eye Witness.

During the course of an address recently delivered in Toronto, Rev. J. Robertson, Superintendent of Presbyterian missions in the Northwest, referring to the Indian question, said that the Indians had agreed to give up the title to their lands, while we on our part agreed to send them farm instructors and to supply them with a certain amount of food. But the treaties were made when plenty of buffalo were in the west. The buffalo disappeared through the ravages made by white men. The Indians were brought face to face with starvation. Some people down here denied that they suffered any hunger, that there has been anything like starvation. He (Mr. Robertson) had made a statement like that and was brought somewhat sharply to book for the statement. But there was no use in denying the statement. He could not help speaking of what he had seen and these people had suffered. The pinched faces of the children, the wolfish appearance of the parents and children, evinced that they had not enough to eat. He had seen them picking up and eating the offals of animals around slaughter houses without washing them, not to speak of cooking them. He had seen them going to garbage heaps, yes, to dung hills, and picking out meat, and eating it. "People," he said, "may tell you that people who do these things are not hungry. I could not help believing they were hungry." He was not blaming the government, believing that they wished to do their best. But many of their agents had not done their duty by any means. He was glad to see that the agitation of last winter had effected a change for the better, and that some inefficient, dishonest and immoral agents had been weeded out and that they had now a better state of things. He hoped the weeding process would go on. There had been immorality too. The fact that Hayter Reid, the deputy commissioner, brought before the Northwest Council a measure to compel white men to support the children, upon the Indian reserves, and that the Council passed the measure, was the best proof that there was something rotten in the State of Denmark. Now, how was this problem to be solved. He believed the church and state should combine to civilize and Christianize. He pointed out that the women of the Pagan Sioux tribes had asked the privilege of butchering the women and children of Prince Albert, while the Christian Sioux had aided the government in suppressing the rebellion. He showed the progress already made in Northwest missions. Fifteen years ago they had seven missions, now 370; then they had 147 communicants, now 6,000. He made a strong appeal for further aid in the work.

ADVENTURES OF THE "THIRD."

Attempts to Drown and Dynamite the Third Candidate.

Last Tuesday night, our third candidate, while attempting to visit the steamer Amelia, most probably upon an electioneering canvass, unexpectedly walked over the wharf into the briny waters of our harbor. The Amelia, unfortunately, happened to be at that auspicious moment from her berth. How such an error of calculation, rather rare in candidates generally, should have happened we leave others to decide. Now, anyone would have thought that such an immersion would have cooled the courage of the most ardent and ambitious, but the third candidate began to harangue blank space in such stentorian tones that any two city constables ran like Gilpin's horse and introduced our devoted Third to terra firma, and regaled him shortly afterward with hot coffee, &c. Two nights afterwards the gallant Third was airing his eloquence to an audience of rather more than six, and at the same time indulging the enjoyment of a long pipe and real navy plug. After advancing some of the most un-get-over-able arguments, relative to his own capabilities as our representative at Ottawa, he sat down amid loud cheers, and cloud after cloud of fragrant smoke rose in curl after curl toward the ceiling. The noble and valiant Third was seen to chuckle, followed immediately by a general stampede for doors and windows. Some thought it was an earthquake, others an 80-ton gun, but it really was that elegant clay of the Third that some miscreant had charged with powder. The Third says he sees the whole thing; his opponents know he will be returned, so they had to resort to dynamite to destroy him and secure their return, which unless he is removed is a dead gone case. Our Third now sees the whole game. The wharf was glazed over by throwing water on it during the frost to make it slippery, and cause him to drown himself. This failing, the *dernier resort* to dynamite him was thought sufficient to clear the track; but he still survives and will make himself felt upon election day.

CELEBRITIES.

Queen Victoria eats stale bread and is partial to chestnuts and *Punch*.

Lady Colin Campbell sent a New Year's card to every juryman who sat at her divorce trial.

Mr. Gladstone shows his faith in himself by offering to bet ten to one that his political predictions will be verified.

Lord Churchill's bride, Lady Verona Lowther, has a fortune of $330,000, left to her by her father, the fourth Lord Lonsdale.

M. De Lesseps is the jolliest old beau in France. He attends a dance or a dinner every night, and is as fresh in the morning as a daisy.

The late Sergeant Ballantine had the illusion that he was a master of whist, whereas, according to Mr. Labouchere, he played the game execrably.

Miss Elizabeth Cady Stanton, now in England, is very angry at the defeat of her pet measure in the United States Senate, and intimates that American women "will never consent to be remanded to the chimney corner."

In his young manhood the late Earl of Iddesleigh was esteemed the cleverest amateur actor in England, and at one time he actually thought of going on the professional stage. Later in life he was much interested in the church, and read the lessons in his son's church at Pynes probably as often as Mr. Gladstone performed the same services at Hawarden. He was also the author of a revised and improved form of the marriage service.

Railroad Accident.

NORTHFIELD, Vt. Feb. 19.—An accommodation and freight train on the Vermont Central Railroad collided near here this morning. Both engines and four cars were wrecked. Baggage-master Moody was seriously injured. The blame rests on the engineer, Ward, of the freight train, who pulled out of Montpelier Junction while the conductor was in the telegraph office getting orders. Several people who were injured in the terrible White River disaster were on the train. This is the third accident within a month.

THE expenditure of the Dominion for the month of January exceeds that of the same month of last year by $237,000. Thus it appears that although the Finance Minister's powers of taxation and collection are enormous, still he cannot rake money enough to supply the extravagant wants of his colleagues.

WILL IT BE WAR?

Warlike Dispatches from the European Capitals—Press Censorship.

Political Notes from Berlin and London—His Holiness.

The New York *Star's* London special of the 18th says that telegrams from the European capitals are still more warlike. Berlin dispatches assert that the German government has received positive advices of the continued concentration of French troops, in direct contradiction to instructions alleged to have been issued by Gen. Boulanger.

Late Paris telegrams confirm the reports that the Alsace-Lorraine garrisons are being brought up to the war strength and give additional accounts of heavy movements of German troops toward the French frontier.

Vienna dispatches state that the ministry of war have suddenly stopped work on French and Russian contracts for magazine rifles, revolvers and munition of war. All the factories are now working exclusively on small arms and munitions for the Austrian government.

The press censorship at St. Petersburg has, to a great extent, dried up sources of information, but through Roumanian channels it is learned that two Russian corps d'armee are completing their concentration in the southeast, and heavy reinforcements are going from the interior to the southwest.

From Constantinople we learn that M. Zankoff is urging the porte to press the powers for a decision on his proposals for settlement of the Bulgarian question. Bulgarian representatives, acting on the advice of Sir Wm. White, are evading a definite reply and awaiting the development of events. Zankoff's proposals are supported by Russia and opposed by Austria, England and Italy. Zankoff has declared that no settlement short of division of Bulgarian authority between the existing regency and representatives of Russia will be accepted by the latter government. An opinion prevails at Constantinople that Zankoff will soon return to Bulgaria to stir up insurrection and afford Russia an excuse for intervention.

Cardinal Jacobini has sent a letter to Bismarck thanking him for recent concessions in revision of the May laws.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* publishes a manifesto, signed by Count Fuerstenberg, Stamheim and thirty-six members of the Rhenish Catholic nobility, declaring that the entire policy, instead of pursuing a great national party, had adopted a policy of frivolous bickering, ending in open alliance with the democratic progressists' principles, and that the whole course of action of the party was thus opposed to the urgent admonitions of the Pope. The signers therefore call upon Rhenish electors firmly and loyally to stand by the Emperor, and co-operate in his support with the Catholic conservative party.

Clerical Deputy Monfang, of Mainz, has issued an electoral address, in which he adheres to the triennate, and maintain that the course which the centre party has taken is harmonious and with love for the fatherland and the rights and interests of the people. He hopes the Reichstag will confirm the previous vote on the military bill by a larger majority.

Paris newspapers report many disquieting incidents on the German frontier. *La Justice* learns from Neufchatel that not a single soldier is allowed leave of absence for even half an hour, on any pretence, the commander having learned that Germany is seeking a pretext for a petty quarrel.

A journal in Alsace reports that a Leipsic court issued a warrant for the search of a house of Herr Schmutz, of Strasburg, secretary of Herr Kable's election committee, who was suspected of being connected with the De Boulede league, and that the police ransacked the house, but found nothing of a criminating nature. The houses of numerous bankers and others throughout the provinces are reported to have been searched for a similar reason.

The *Moniteur* discredits the idea that the Pope is fomenting a European war, hoping thereby to obtain restoration of the temporal power of the church, but declares that the Pope is justified in securing the friendship of powerful empires in order eventually to submit the position of the papacy to a vote of the powers.

A Paris correspondent, in a letter to the *Schlesische Zeitung* dwells upon the propagation throughout France, through Masonic lodges of a feeling in favor of a war of revenge. He says the number of lodges affiliated with Alsace-Lorraine lodges, which was recently fifty-five is now increased to 135.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Standard's Vienna correspondent telegraphs: I am assured on good authority that Germany will shortly demand France to pledge herself to remain neutral in the event of war in Western Europe.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The threatening character of the situation across the western frontier is becoming much more acute, in view of the fact that huts have been constructed to shelter a hundred thousand men. The French are strengthening their line to enable them at the beginning of hostilities to throw a large force across the German frontier.

Then and Now.

Many of our readers will remember the oceans of tears shed by the Tories in 1878 over the condition of the "poor farmers." Their hearts fairly bled out of compassion for the distressed circumstances of the agricultural class. And indeed, in 1878, farmers' prices were low compared with the prices that had ruled in the previous years of the Mackenzie regime. But low as they were they were better than they have been at almost any time since the Tory government came in power. In the last two years farmers' prices have been simply ruinous, and it is not to be wondered at that discontent prevails throughout the country. Here is a comparison of Toronto prices in 1878 and 1887:

	Sept. 1878.	Present Time.
Wheat, No. 1 spring	$1 [illegible]	$0 [illegible]
No. 2 spring	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 1 fall	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 fall	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, No. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Choice cattle for export, per 100 pounds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second class	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third class	[illegible]	[illegible]

This means that the farmer's income is only three-quarters of what it was in '78; that he only receives seventy-five cents for the same quantity of produce which in 1878 sold for a dollar. The last quarter of course comes off his profits, and if it were not that his labor is a little cheaper than it used to be, and that goods he has to purchase have, notwithstanding the heavy taxation, fallen in price, the whole agricultural community would be bankrupt.

A Mine Sold.

The Kaffman Brothers have sold their mines in the Kicking Horse to an English company for [illegible], and will go into ranching near Calgary. The mine has been bought by an English company, and will be developed in the spring.

AGAINST "CHEAP" LITERATURE.

Some Sensible Remarks from a Practical Authority on the Book Trade.

Publishers of cheap literature—so called—have finally come to the conclusion—so we hear it reported—that it does not pay. Of course it does not pay, and, what is more, as it is managed at present, it will never pay any one. We are in favor of low priced books, and believe that America will always lead in that direction, because Americans are a book-buying nation, but he who thinks that literature is cheap because its publisher or because he can get a quarto, twelvemo, or sixteenmo book printed in illegible type, on flimsy paper and indifferently put up in paper covers—in the making of which, in one word, every requisite of good book making is disregarded—for from 10 to 30 cents, is mistaken, if ever a man was. Such work does not pay the publisher for the trouble of getting it into the market; booksellers handle it under protest, and the public buys it—with a mental reservation.

What is wanted is an honest book, honestly made. If the book be by a living writer, whether native or foreign, remuneration for his work should be, of course, the first great sine qua non. If the work be one on which copyright has expired care should be taken in the selection of the text. That should be well edited by an authority on the subject, if possible. In every case the type should be legible, carefully and correctly set, printed in good ink on substantial paper, and the whole neatly and durably bound in cloth. Such a book, which may be made to sell anywhere from 50 cents to $1.25, will yield a profit to all who are engaged in its manufacture and sale, and will really prove cheaper in the end to the purchaser. Spemann and Cotta, of Stuttgart, and the Bibliographische Institut and Freytag, of Leipsig, have already done excellent work in this direction—and for that matter so have a number of our leading houses. Why lower the standard?

And then there is a motive, which in the end will not prove merely a sentimental one that should be borne in mind—the education of the taste of the people. The reading public does appreciate a well made book, notwithstanding the assertion by one of our contemporaries to the contrary. And what is more, they will buy the better book when it is to be had.—Publishers' Weekly.

Women as Letter Writers.

"We listen to the reading of letters from some foreign country, perhaps. If they are letters from a man they may be very good, perhaps brilliant; but if so, it is probably because the man himself is known as brilliant; we are rarely surprised by finding a man's letters much better than we would have expected of him. With women, on the other hand, the surprise is constant; we may almost say that every woman writes better letters than we should expect of her; that a third rate woman writes better than any but a first rate man. Whence is this difference?

"It may come, first, from the closer observation of details by a woman, the result of the early training of their lives, and perhaps based on something of original temperament. Now, details are what we need in a letter; for philosophy and general gossip we go to a book. Method, order, combination, are quite unimportant to a letter; we need to know what each man or woman described was doing at a given time—where they stood, what they wore, what they appeared to have had for breakfast, or to expect for dinner. This is what a letter should bring up; the logic and the deductions may come in separate packages. Now, the letters of women will vary with the period, they may be stiff, or they may be gushing, but they will give the details. I remember an educated American who, on returning from Egypt, could only say [illegible] "Oh, yes, enormous things—enormous things!" But the [illegible] woman who ever climbed a pyramid [illegible] at least tell you afterward, when she had recovered her breath, something about the Arab who dragged her up, and the stone that took her down; and it is by [illegible] with these that we find the [illegible]."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Why Railroad Ties Rot.

The subject of the introduction of metallic railway ties as an imperishable and economical substitute for the present article has led an authority in this line to write that, after much track walking and observation of the condition of wooden cross ties in various stages of decay, he concludes that the principal cause of their short life is not natural decay, but a decay hastened by frequent laceration and breaking of the wood fiber by the rail spike, the leakage in every instance being from the surface, which is unsheltered from weather and subjected to constant strain from passing trains. Experiments in stone and iron ties, he says, have proved very unsatisfactory, the wood tie being declared by railroad men unequaled. Anything that will render the service of the latter more lasting must prove a great boon. His own observation leads him to believe that a rail chair which will prevent the mutilation of the tie in question, and at the same time avoid the strain and wave motion imparted to rails by passing trains, will add to the average life of the wood tie nearly 100 per cent., and would at the same time decrease the cost of track maintenance.—New York Sun.

Doubted His Neighbor's Honesty.

A man who recently settled in the Yakima country was in town yesterday. He was giving a sketch of the trials and troubles which he had to encounter in founding a home, and with which all of us are familiar who have gone west to grow up with the country. While his neighbors generally were kind and accommodating, there was a man on the next claim to him whom he could not believe to be honest. When asked what reason he had to doubt this neighbor's honesty he said: "I heard moved on the place I took with me a cow I had brought all the way from Pike county. When I was talking her this man stole up on the other side and put his brand on her. Of course she jumped and knocked me over and in the row he escaped without me seeing him. Next day he came and claimed his cow, and as his brand was on her he took her. Of course when he had got his brand on the animal he owned her, for such has been the custom in that section from time immemorial; but I don't consider him a strictly honest man."—Portland Oregonian.

Height of the Bismarck Family.

On the door of Prince Bismarck's study at Friedrichsruhe are notches indicating the height of all the members of the family. They are as follows: Prince Bismarck, 6 feet [illegible] inches; Count Herbert, 6 feet [illegible] inches; Count William, 6 feet [illegible] inch; Count Rantzau (Bismarck's son-in-law), 6 feet [illegible] inches; Princess Bismarck, 5 feet [illegible] inches and Countess Mary Von Rantzau, the prince's daughter, 5 feet [illegible] inches.—[illegible] Free Press.

Japanese Ideal Art.

Japanese ideal art is only a reproduction of the beauties of nature. [illegible]

[illegible]

A HEALTHFUL CALLING.

SINGING AND ACTING SAID TO BE CONDUCIVE TO STRENGTH.

Professional Singers Might Be Long-Lived if They Would Only Live Like Civilized Beings—Action of the Lungs—Effects of Training.

They were talking about the healthfulness of different occupations the other evening at an uptown club, at which two or three bright young doctors are occasional attendants.

[illegible]

—New York Mail and Express.

New on the French Stage.

[illegible]

—Paris Cor. Courier-Journal.

The Prussian Officer.

[illegible]

—Cor. London Times.

Dean Platt as Postmaster.

[illegible]

—New York World.

FLOOD AND EBB.

[illegible]

—Springfield Republican.

The Religion of the Peruvians.

[illegible]

—Indianapolis News.

The Lime Kiln Club Premium.

[illegible]

1st—Color of ink.
2d—Chirography.
3d—Whether postage was paid in full or not.
4th—Rhythm and meter.

[illegible]

—Detroit Free Press.

LACK OF ENGLISH SMALL PHRASES.

Our Language Well Supplied With Ships But in Need of Light Craft.

[illegible]

—London World.

[illegible]

—Chicago Times.

Rockefeller's Riches.

[illegible]

Henry Ward Beecher's lectures are selling in England at one penny each.

[illegible]

TWO NERVY MEN.

A THRILLING STORY TOLD BY A SECRET SERVICE DETECTIVE.

Capture of a Notorious "Shover of the Queer"—Caught in a Trap—Setting Fire to the Fuse of a Powder Keg. The Last Moment.

[illegible]

—Detroit Free Press.

The Alaskan's Chief Food.

[illegible]

—Alaska Letter.

A Large Grape Arbor.

[illegible]

—Chicago Times.

BIG GAME IN ALASKA.

Killing Two Alaskan Grizzlies—Bear Meat Gamy in Flavor—Salmon.

[illegible]

—Lieut. Schwatka in New York Times.

Important Undertakings in Japan.

[illegible]

Barley Wine in Armenia.

[illegible]

Graceful Girls and Shuffling Men.

[illegible]

—Washington Post.

COREA'S CAPITAL.

PECULIARITIES OF THE HOUSES AND THE OUTER WALL.

Massive Folding Gates Which Close Against the Laggard—The Curfew and the "Woman's Hour"—A Temptation to the Lawless.

[illegible]

THE CURFEW.

[illegible]

TIMID CREATURES.

[illegible]

—San Francisco Chronicle.

Mr. Gladstone's Library.

[illegible]

—Chicago Herald.

Protection from Flies.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Another Liberal Candidate
ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION.

IT IS NOW CONCEDED ON ALL SIDES THAT

A. GILMORE

IS THE MOST

LIBERAL DEALER

In the Province, and in consequence takes his position at the head of the list while his prices still remain at the bottom.

COMPETITION.

It's our prices that turn them upside down.

A. GILMORE, Merchant Tailor & Clothier,
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Comfort and Durability.

BOOTS AND SHOES

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In Every Style, from the Best
French Calf, Kid, Kip and Moroccan, Porpoise, English Grain and Alligator Hides.

A FIT GUARANTEED.

Country Customers, by following lines on diagram, can take their own measures, and receive prompt attention.

Repairing attended to on short notice.

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GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.
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N. B.—Just Received, the Finest Lot of FRENCH LEATHERS ever imported.

THE GENUINE

BELL ORGAN.

MANUFACTURED BY W. BELL & CO., GUELPH, ONT.

[illegible]

The Superiority of the **Bell Organ** [illegible]

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A. B. GRAY & CO.,
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Sole Agents for British Columbia

Notice to Stockmen.

THE SHORT-HORN DURHAM BULL
"LORNE"
[illegible]

"CONQUEROR"
[illegible]

To the Electors of Vancouver Island District for the House of Commons.

GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to announce myself as a candidate in the coming Dominion Election for the representation of your important district in the Parliament of Canada.

[illegible]

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Yours truly,
D. W. GORDON.

Nanaimo, Jan. 17th, 1891.

To the Electors of Vancouver District.

[illegible]

Yours Faithfully,
J. P. PLANTA.

Nanaimo, B. C., Jan. 24th, '91.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

[illegible]

THE LIBERAL MEETING.

A Large and Enthusiastic Gathering at the Victoria.

Speeches by the Political Friends of Capt. McCallum.

The theatre was crowded last night to hear the address of the Liberal candidate and his friends on political questions.

Dr. Milne was appointed chairman, and in opening the proceedings congratulated the Liberal party on the result of the contest. He read the following telegram which had just been received:

Time 4.40 p. m. TORONTO, ONT., Feb. 21.

To Capt. E. A. McCallum, Victoria:

Ontario [illegible] Northwest, British Columbia [illegible] W. T. R. Preston.

(Tremendous applause.) This indicated that in the very near future the Hon. Ed. Blake would be at the head of affairs in the Dominion. (Loud cheers.) He introduced

Capt. McCallum, who, on coming forward was received with enthusiasm. He said, in coming before them to-night, he would appeal to them as patriots rather than as party men—country before party. Having heard the opinions of Mr. Fell and others at a recent meeting, he could not help believing that these gentlemen would join the party of Mr. Blake by the back stairs, but he preferred to enter by the front door. (Cheers.) He was a Liberal or he was nothing. (Applause.) They had spoken about pulling wires here, and pulling wires there, but he declined to hold a candle to the devil, be he Sir John A. Macdonald, Bart., or plain Edward Blake. (Applause.) He came before them at the last moment, in default of a better man; if the Liberal association had found another he would have stood aside. Since coming to the province, he had advocated, according to his lights, the just rights of the community and the just rights of labor. Government exists for the benefit of the people—not for the benefit of themselves. Under the administration of Sir John Macdonald, the government had been run in the interests of himself and friends, and not in behalf of the country. Sir John, in opposition to the protest of the British Columbia government, had employed Chinese on the C. P. R., and they had become a permanent institution in British Columbia. That railway had cost the country $70,000,000, which had been added to the national debt, and would form a burden of taxation for this and coming generations. (Cheers.) The country had paid for the railway three times over; it was there but it was not the people's. It reminded him of the story of Yorkshire Jim, who used to ride a fine black mare. Yorkshire Jim gave out that he was about to leave the town to better his position, and visited Brown, Jones and Robinson to bid them good bye. Brown said to him, "will you sell that mare," and Jim being willing, a bargain was made and the mare was sold to Brown for sixty guineas. Going to Jones, the mare was sold for seventy guineas, and a bargain was struck with Robinson at eighty guineas. The high-bred mare was to be left in the stable, where the purchasers would find her and take possession of their property. When the buyers went to get the mare, it was not there; Yorkshire Jim had ridden off on her very early in the morning. (Laughter.) The name of the mare was "Syndicate," got by Sir John, out of "Miss Boodle." (Laughter.) The mare was like the C. P. R. which had been paid for three times over, and those who had paid for it did not own the animal. The railway had been paid for once by land grants, again by the subsidy of $70,000,000, and once more by the issue of stock. Yorkshire Jim owns the road and means to keep it. (Applause.) The system of transferring the people's money into favorites' pockets, by "boodle" in the shape of railway bonuses, the granting of large areas of timber lands to members of Parliament, and the pensioning of relatives and friends of the government on the country were in turn alluded to and condemned. A reformation of the Senate was necessary; the legislative council of Old Canada was elective until confederation, when Sir John had the opportunity and made it appointive—a body the creature of the Premier. (Cheers.) The alienation of the public lands, and the planting of a landed aristocracy in free Canada, which was part of Sir John's policy, would, to a proportionate extent, have the same effect that Cornwall's policy had on Ireland. (Applause.) If these things are permitted to extend they would be visited upon our children of the third and fourth generation. (Loud applause.)

Mr. H. MacNab Stuart was the second speaker. Capt. McCallum, he said, came before them as a Liberal and a labor reformer. He had been a labor reformer all his life and had done the cause good service by pen and voice. (Applause.) A labor reformer must be a Liberal; such reforms could be hoped for only from the Liberal party. He had heard a speaker the other evening describe himself as an English radical and a Canadian Conservative. The Conservative party was Tory first, but that was found to sound too much like tyrant and it became Conservative; but Sir John's corruption soon made that name malodorous, and now, as a last resource, they tacked on a piece of their opponents cloak to try and hide their naked deformity and came forward as Liberal-Conservatives. Liberal-Conservatives—the terms are contradictory. You cannot mix oil and water—combine ice and fire. Conservatism was innate. He was reminded of having, as a boy, seen a bull-pup tried for the first time. As the young dog's growl grew liver and his temper hotter as the brutal fierceness of his nature became more apparent, and it became evident that his brutality was fully roused and he meant to kill, the old blacksmith who had bred him smiled, and rubbing his hands exclaimed, "he will do, he has the devil in him of the old bitch." Gentlemen, the Conservative party here is only a pup, but take care, he warned in time, it has the devil in it of the old bitch in England. (Cheers and noise.) The speaker then traced Sir John's career; showed how he had begun by being a traitor to his leader, Sir Allan McNab; had sold his own province, and his own people in Quebec into a twenty years subjection to French domination; had ruled by corruption through public contractors from Zimmerman and Baby to the C. P. R.; had deliberately, on the floor of the House, affirmed with an oath what he knew to be false, and was now seeking to foist upon the country a spurious aristocracy, composed of holders of land stolen from the people and wealth extracted from the public coffers, decked out with pinch-beck titles from England. In conclusion, the speaker reviewed the effect of the tariff on the working classes and called upon the laboring men, irrespective of party, to cast one vote at all events for the workingman's friend and candidate.

Mr. J. C. McLagan was next introduced. He appeared before them as a Liberal—a Liberal from conviction. He referred to the encouraging news just received from the east that the Liberals had a majority of six so far as heard from. [illegible] the utter defeat and rout of the government and an [illegible] day when Canada's great talented son and statesman—the Hon. Edward Blake, would resume control of our affairs. (Cheers.) It had been stated by Sir John A. Macdonald and the Hon. T. White that the Liberal party was not a progressive party, but what was the fact? The union of Upper and Lower Canada, the inauguration of the Grand Trunk Railway, the first important road in the country, and the Upper Canada municipal loan system were the works of the Liberal party. George Brown and fifteen Liberals supported the federal system at the time of Confederation, whereas Sir John opposed it. George Brown was the father of Confederation, and it was also part and parcel of the policy of the Liberal party to acquire the Northwest. (Cheers.) Mr. Shakespeare had stated, at his meeting, that the only policy of the Liberal party was one of blackmail, a statement seldom made by one political party against another. He (Shakespeare) could not point to one man in the Liberal party who had been guilty of blackmail. (Applause.) Mr. Shakespeare had also said that the Reform party had no policy, but he would refer him to the speeches of every Liberal who proclaimed himself in favor of Senate reform, a franchise based on universal suffrage and economical administration. He would point Mr. Shakespeare to Ontario, with its municipal railway system, and liberal institutions given to that province by the Reform party in refutation of that assertion. He corrected the remarks of Mr. Shakespeare in regard to the public debt and boodle business, which he (Shakespeare) had misrepresented, and declared that of the 52 Conservative members elected from Ontario, 31 were mixed up in the timber limits, coal and grazing lands scandals. (Cheers.) Referring to the question of taxation, he pointed out that British Columbia contributed nearly one million dollars to the Dominion treasury. In Ontario, the customs returns per head showed that province paid $3.84; Quebec, $6.62; Nova Scotia, $4.16; New Brunswick, $4.10; Prince Edward Island, $4.43; and British Columbia, $13.77. Mr. Shakespeare said the Liberal party had added $40,000,000 to the public debt; that assertion in a measure was true, but it should be remembered that the Liberal party was not responsible for more than a few hundred thousand dollars of that amount. The increase was due to the Intercolonial railway, the Welland canal, and other large obligations incurred by the Conservative government. (Applause.) Alluding to the Chinese question, he pointed out that the legislation came too late and after the evil was done. The Conservative party had done everything possible to injure the workingman. While protecting the bloated sugar and cotton lords, they are supporting an expensive establishment in London to send out laborers to compete with the workingmen of the country. (Cheers.) Mr. Baker, in speaking of public expenditure in British Columbia gave the sums expended on the C. P. R., provincial subsidy, etc., but these were foreign to the point and were expenditures enjoyed by every province alike and were fixed and unalterable. The expenditure on the Red River, between Winnipeg and Selkirk, where there was a railway on both sides, was over $200,000, whereas on Victoria harbor a paltry sum of $5.25 was expended. Mr. Shakespeare, had he performed his duty, would have insisted on an appropriation of several hundred thousand dollars for the improvement of navigation at this important city. The trade of the coast was about being revolutionized, and it was unpatriotic on the part of our members to stand idly by and see our trade pass our doors. (Applause.)

Mr. Ernest V. Bodwell, barrister, was the next speaker. His address was confined to the questions of Conservative legislation in the Northwest Territories and Manitoba. He commenced by showing that these territories were the natural market for articles of commerce produced in British Columbia, and that it was of the greatest importance to this province that that country should be rapidly settled with a contented and prosperous population. Therefore all legislation affecting these territories was a matter of vital interest to the electors of British Columbia. He then dwelt upon the extravagant sentiments made by Conservative leaders with reference to the expected returns from land sales in the territories and showed that these visionary schemes had been almost barren of result, although the effect of such sentiments, made by men occupying the highest positions, was to introduce an era of wild extravagance which had resulted in the ruin of individuals, and had greatly retarded the settlement and development of the country. (Applause.) Still if a wise and judicious policy had been adopted in dealing with the settlers, who actually did take up land, a much larger population might have settled there, and it would have been composed of comparatively prosperous and contented people instead of a few settlers scattered over a large territory and harassed by unwise regulations respecting homesteads and pre-emptions. At the time Canada acquired these territories there were there a large number of half-breed settlers. In Manitoba these settlers had received from the government titles to the land they occupied as well as scrip, amounting to 160 acres for each grown person and 240 acres for each child. But away west of Manitoba, there were other half-breeds who were entitled to the same rights as those in Manitoba, and in 1879 parliament passed a statute authorizing the government to deal with them on the same terms as they had with the half-breeds of Manitoba. But the government took no action to carry out the provisions of the statute, though they were guilty of many acts calculated to stir up enmity among the people and aggravate the grievances. (Loud cheers.) The government had neglected warnings and petitions from their agents and the people themselves, and had voted down all measures introduced by Liberals for giving representation in parliament to these settlers, and only awoke to the danger when war commenced. He concluded by stating that this needless struggle, costing the country a large sum of money and the sacrifice of many lives, was solely due to the negligence and incompetency of those in charge of the public affairs, and resumed his seat amidst enthusiastic applause.

Mr. McSymont spoke next. He said he was a practical politician who would not talk building back fences and running railroads in every direction; he was a politician from principle. Conservatism was as necessary in our political system as Liberalism, but there was a kind of Conservatism that he despised. It was a non-politic Conservatism that worked against progress and kept those down who are down. He would rather have the heel of the soldier on his neck, than the mockery of the new Conservatism that had grown up. It was a legitimate object of government to increase wages when they can do it honestly. Everything prospered—virtue and prosperity increased—when the wages of the people increased. The protective tariff did not help labor, which was controlled by competition, and the law of supply and demand. After many years a heavy tax protection had been placed upon the importation of Chinese labor, not for the protection of our laboring men, but because of their degrading moral habits. (Applause.) It was the importation of cheap laborers, and not cheap goods that brought down the wages. A tariff on labor would keep down competition and put up wages, but that they would never get. If there was any one to be thanked for the Chinese Restriction Act, it was the trades and labor assemblies of the east, appealed to by the trades council of this city. (Applause.) Chinese taxation was the worst form of taxation, and was not upheld by men who wished to see the world progress. It paid directly the taxpayers would be careful in seeing who was placed over him and who controlled the destinies of the country. (Hear, hear.) The Conservative Government had tried to build up a House of Lords, had refused to enlarge the franchise, and the workingmen were now appealed to give their votes to a man who comes out, not for local reasons, but for principle and right.

Mr. Stephens, M. P. P., said he was here to support the candidature of Capt. McCallum, not so much because he is a Liberal in Canadian politics, as because his sympathies are with the bone and sinew of the country. He had nothing to gain, and he had much to lose by entering parliament. Gentlemen of industry, the hour is approaching and the man has come. Now is your opportunity to assert your rights, the rights of labor as against the pretensions of an aggressive and grinding monopoly. Let us vote for McCallum and for no one else. The other candidates may safely be left to look out for themselves. Any one of them will make an excellent member, but the Captain must be our especial care. By withholding our votes from all the other candidates we shall return our man with the certainty of fate. Gentlemen, remember the watchword on the day of the poll: "McCallum, and McCallum alone."

A vote of thanks to the chair, and cheers for the Queen, Capt. McCallum and the Hon. Mr. Blake brought one of the most successful meetings ever held in Victoria to a close.

THE CARIBOO RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—All our candidates are going in for the Northern Railway on Vancouver Island, and for appropriations without end, for local improvements. Mr. Robertson, however, with the good practical sense which distinguishes him, and feeling that a British Columbia member of the Commons has a wider responsibility than that which is attached merely to the representation of one particular constituency, goes outside of the range of mere local interests, and will urge and support the carrying out of an enterprise which if successful will benefit, not Vancouver Island only, but the whole Province. I refer to the Cariboo railway, which has already received the attention of the Provincial Government, and for which preliminary surveys have been made.

I think all will acknowledge that one of the three great resources of British Columbia is its mines, and that much of its future prosperity depends on their development. To do so thoroughly, and to be in a position to compete with, or at least be on an equal footing with other mining sections of the continent, we must have the speediest and cheapest means of access to those mines, and which our roads and trails do not give us. That Cariboo will be a great quartz mining district, no one can doubt after reading the report of Messrs. Bowman, Grab and Kochs and supported as they are by the developments now being made in the Hixon Creek, British Columbia, and Island Mountain mines, and when we consider that the development of these and other mines on the same lodes, and in other sections, means the starting of many new industries in connection therewith, such as foundries, saw mills and reduction works, a large market for the merchant, farmer, lumberman and fisherman, a steady field for skilled and unskilled labor, and the increase of the provincial revenue, much of which will be available for improvements elsewhere, it follows that the building of the Cariboo railway is of vital importance to this province, and should receive the earnest support of all our representatives, and not be lost sight of among a host of other wants, or through sectional differences. We can see that it is not a work to which benefits will be attached, only, during the short period of its building that it is the means to a great end, the building up of a lasting industry, how far reaching in its influence, it is impossible to calculate. Hence, it appeals to members from every constituency, island or mainland, Conservative, Grit or Independent, as a worthy object on which to concentrate their energies, so that it may receive recognition, and generous subsidies from the powers that be.

We find already that the C. P. R. has been a benefit to the Big Bend county, where mines are now being brought into the market as valuable properties which before the advent of the Canadian Pacific Railway were worthless. Some may argue that as there is a good wagon road to Cariboo, that it should meet all the requirements, but that road from Ashcroft is over 200 miles long, it can only be used during a certain portion of the year, for allowing that it can be kept open during the winter which is a difficult job even with much travel, as any one acquainted with it will acknowledge, there are two months in the spring when the snow is going that it is practically impossible for teams. Besides this there are many things which could be advanced as drawbacks to the usefulness of the wagon road, but the two greatest are the time consumed in the journey of 12 or 14 miles a day, and the cost of freight, which in the quartz days of 1878, ranged from $150 to $280 per ton. Of course the railway would cost a great deal of money, but so did the wagon road, but the old colony of British Columbia thought that it would be money well invested and so it proved to be. If, then, the men of early days could understand, and meet the requirements of placer mining in Cariboo, why should not we, with the greater industry of quartz mining at stake, be ready also to take those steps which the experience of 25 years has proved in other mining countries to be the right direction. We have been told that it has been difficult in the past to get appropriations for public works. If assistance from the Dominion government is desired for this railway section, it should be backed by the weight and influence of all the British Columbia members; if it merely takes a place on a level with a score or more of other objects for which money is wanted, the chances of getting substantial aid are very slim indeed.

A. L.

ORGANS.

We have a few Organs left, which we will sell cheap to clear them out.
B. C. Stationery Co.

PIANOS.

We have a few Pianos sent us on consignment, which we will sell CHEAP.
British Columbia Stationery Co.,
Next door to Post Office.

[illegible]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

MONDAY, Feb. 21.

CAMPBELL RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. Ladner moved for copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any Member thereof, and the Corporation of Surrey, concerning the letting of a contract for the Campbell River Bridge, in Surrey Municipality, New Westminster District, and showing the amount of contract price, the amount paid and the amount outstanding. Seconded by Mr. Orr and carried.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Mr. Orr asked at what date were the town lots in the townsite of Granville put up by the government of British Columbia for sale by auction in the city of New Westminster? What were the instructions given to the land commissioner or government agent as to the upset price and the terms thereof? How long afterwards did said lots remain open for private sale, and at what price, and on what terms? When (if ever) were the same withdrawn from sale, and by what authority? How was information of such withdrawal (if any) communicated to the said land commissioner or government agent, and to the public, and what were the dates thereof?

Attorney-General—Lots in the townsite of Granville were offered for sale at auction on the 11th day of April, 1870, in accordance with a notice published in the Gazette. There does not appear to have been any written instructions to the government agent. The lots were offered at an upset price of $75 and $100. The lots remained open for sale at $100 each; terms half cash and balance in two years, until the reservation for railroad purposes was placed upon the land, on the 3rd Aug., '78, notice of which was duly published.

Mr. Bole: "Is it the intention of the government to introduce legislation during the present session to give New Westminster City an additional member?"

Attorney-General—It is not.

Mr. Bole asked: "If it is the intention of the government to take the necessary steps to provide a permanent short hand reporter in connection with the Supreme Court of British Columbia?"

Attorney-General—The subject is under consideration.

THIRD READING.

The bill to abolish preferences amongst creditors in administration of the estates of deceased persons was read a third time and passed.

MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY.

The House went into committee on the Married Women's Property Bill, Mr. Vernon in the chair. The bill was passed through committee, amended and reported complete with amendments.

SUPREME COURT.

The bill appointing a commission to re-calcite the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court was considered in committee and advanced a stage.

PROPERTY OF INEBRIATES.

Mr. T. Davis moved the second reading of the bill respecting the estates and civil rights of imbeciles and habitual drunkards. The bill was placed on the orders of the day for Wednesday.

The House adjourned until 2 p. m. to-day.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23rd.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p. m. Prayers by Rev. Mr. Percival.

PAPERS PRESENTED.

Hon. J. Robson presented papers in reference to Dominion subsidies to Island Railway and the Alaska Boundary.

PRINTING RETURNS.

Hon. Mr. Beaven called attention to the delay in printing returns which had been brought down. The session was drawing on, and unless printed soon they would be practically useless and no action would be possible by members who had asked for them.

Hon. J. Robson said the delay was caused by the large amount of work in the printing office.

Mr. Semlin suggested that a temporary increase be made in the staff.

Hon. Mr. Beaven pointed out that since the present Provincial Secretary became head of the printing department the efficiency of the department had deteriorated and the expense largely increased. Previous to that time the printing was done promptly. If the printing office was unable to perform the work required of it some other arrangement should be made.

Hon. J. Robson said the printing had doubled in the last few years; while the cost has not increased in the same proportion. Everything was being done that could be to facilitate the work.

ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Mr. Turner moved: "Whereas it appears that the government of the United States of America contemplate taking early steps for the better defining the boundary line which separates the Dominion of Canada from the Territory of Alaska; and whereas in a minute passed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, dated July 22nd, 1881, it is clearly and conclusively set forth that the line which Great Britain is entitled to claim under the Treaty of 1825, ascends the western Behm's Canal, instead of Portland Channel, as contended by the United States authorities, thereby securing to the Crown a very large area of territory, together with valuable water ways now claimed by the United States; and whereas British Columbia has a direct and paramount interest in a speedy and proper adjustment and delineation of said boundary line; Resolved, That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that His Honor may be pleased to represent to the Dominion Government the urgent importance of an early settlement of the boundary between Canada and Alaska, and asking that British Columbia may be represented upon any Commission which may be appointed for that purpose." Mr. Turner said every member would feel the importance of a definition of the northern boundary line. The development of the mineral resources and the fishing industry of the district had grown the desirability of a proper and definite boundary. The populations on both sides were gradually nearing each other and we were in the unfortunate position of not knowing where British Columbia ended or Alaska began. The trade of our northern territory and the dispute about the navigation of the Stickeen were also imperative reasons for the settlement of the question. Should a commission be appointed it would be only right that British Columbia should be represented. Had our province been represented during the San Juan dispute, that fair island, which is virtually a portion of Vancouver Island, would now be our property. We did not want to have our property filched from us, as had been done in the past by our American cousins.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Prior.

Mr. Ladner was prepared to go a step further. There was a patch of land of about a square mile, south of the 49th parallel, owned by the United States, which was only a resort for whisky smugglers. He moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Orr, "that every effort be made to secure possession of said piece of land by exchanging a portion of the northern part of British Columbia therefor."

The amendment was afterwards withdrawn, the mover promising to bring it up at a future time.

Hon. J. Robson characterized our northern boundary as one of the most stupid things, geographically, that could well be imagined, and a standing disgrace to English statesmanship in negotiating boundaries. Now that fishermen were coming to British Columbia from Newfoundland to work our sea farms, it was of vast importance that the subject should be settled. The question involved five million acres of land, vast mineral rights, and large commercial interests.

Mr. Grant thought a desirable boundary might easily be arranged now, which might be impossible where important private interests would crop up. Rather than follow the wording of the treaty, which followed the sinuosities of the coast, eight or nine points might be fixed upon and straight lines drawn between. He understood that important explorations would be made in that country at an early day, and expressed the hope that the object of the resolution would be carried out.

The motion carried.

ASHCROFT BRIDGE.

Mr. Semlin moved "that an order of the House be granted for copies of the following papers, etc.: Specifications for construction of the Ashcroft Bridge; contract for constructing said bridge; correspondence between the government, or any member thereof, and the following parties, viz: The Bridge Company, or anyone on its behalf, the Provincial Superintendent of construction, or any other person, in relation to the construction or condition of such bridge." The mover said there were apprehensions that the foundations of the bridge were not what they should be, and during the high water of last season, the piers had received a list to one side. It was believed that the bridge was not safe, and that there was a danger that it would be unsafe to use it when it was most required. The diamond-shaped piers, supposed to be filled with stone and concrete, were understood not to have been constructed according to specifications.

Mr. McLeese seconded the motion. He said the gravel was now escaping from the roving time rendering the piers insecure. If the bridge was washed away as which there seemed to be imminent danger, it would cause a serious obstruction to business.

Mr. Allen said the bridge was not safe and he was afraid it would not stand.

Hon. J. Robson admitted the accuracy of the complaints made, and stated that repairs were being made at the expense of the contractors, whose bondsmen had not yet been relieved.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the whole difficulty had originated in the vicious system inaugurated by the present government in allowing contractors to prepare their own plans and specifications. That it was contrary to statute for them to do so, was a matter of no consequence to the government, which had no more regard for statutes than for so much waste paper.

Mr. Semlin said the impression in the district as to the manner in which the work had been done was that the gravel had been thrown in the iron cylinders, the cement on top and water afterwards to mix it up. The result was the cement washed and ran off in the river. There was no doubt at all that no care was taken in mixing the cement, such as was observed at the dry dock.

BUSH FIRES.

Mr. Croft introduced a bill entitled "An Act to amend the 'Bush Fire Act, 1874,'" which was read a first time.

LAND REGISTRATION.

Mr. T. Davie introduced a bill entitled "An Act to further amend the Land Registry Ordinance, 1870,' and to repeal the 'Statute 49 Vic., c.9,'" which was read a first time.

JURORS' ACT.

Attorney-General Davie introduced an act to amend the Jurors' Act, 1883, which was read a first time.

PROVINCIAL RIGHTS.

On a petition from the Okanagan and Shuswap Railway Company, asking for incorporation and to be confirmed in privileges already granted by the Dominion parliament, an interesting debate occurred on the right of the province to charter railways. Mr. Beaven raised the point that the wording of the petition was objectionable, inasmuch as it asked the House to sanction an act of the Dominion House, which it had no right to perform. Messrs. Beaven, T. Davie, Orr, McLeese, Grant and Hon. J. Robson held to the view that the right of the province in this connection should be affirmed, and suggested that the petition be withdrawn and reframed without reference to Ottawa legislation.

Mr. Bole moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House adjourned at 5:55 till to-day.

THE LIBERAL MEETING.

Last night's meeting was an unqualified success. A few partizans, led by a prominent supporter of Messrs. SHAKESPEARE and BAKER, tried to disturb the proceedings by unseemly noises; but their contemptible tactics were frowned down by nine-tenths of those opposed to, as well as by all in sympathy with, the speakers. Better things were to be expected from the undertaker and coal merchant, but both are in bondage and not responsible for their actions.

Mr. BODWELL made an excellent impression. His speech dealt with Northwest affairs, and was one of the best delivered. Owing to the lateness of the hour, his remarks were necessarily brief, but they were convincing and eloquent.

A well known crank, in one of the boxes, was the cause of some harmless amusement, but the effect contemplated by his promoters and instigators was not attained. The day has gone by forever in Victoria when cat-calls and uproar can put down free discussion.

The meeting demonstrated this fact—that there is a strong Liberal sentiment in this city. It will grow and strengthen and ultimately dominate this western province, whose inhabitants are most assuredly Liberal in all things.

If the public are pleased with the Colonist's report of the proceedings, we mistake them very much. Every man who has a love for fair play, truth and right will condemn that lying effusion. Its reports of all the Liberal meetings and its editorial references thereto, are a disgrace to honest journalism. We regret that the new management should have continued the old tactics. But it appears they are the sons of their father and out of his ways—at all times questionable—they cannot elevate themselves.

A missionary named [illegible] was murdered by natives of one of the [illegible] Islands.

DOMINION ELECTIONS.

Full and Correct List of Members Elected Throughout the Dominion.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	GOV'T.	OPP.
Yale	Mara	

MANITOBA.

Lisgar	Ross	
Marquette		Watson
Provencher	Royal	
Selkirk	Daly	
Winnipeg	Scarth	

ONTARIO.

Algoma		
Addington	Bell	
Bothwell		Mills
Brant, North		Somerville
Brant, South		Paterson
Brockville	Wood	
Bruce, North	McNeill	
Bruce, East	Cargill	
Bruce, West		Blake
Cardwell	White	
Carleton	Macdonald	
Cornwall and Stormont	Bergin	
Dundas	Hickey	
Durham, East	Ward	
Durham, West		Blake
Elgin, East		Wilson
Elgin, West		Casey
Essex, North	Patterson	
Essex, South		O'Brien
Frontenac	Kirkpatrick	
Glengarry		Purcell
Grenville, South	Shanly	
Grey, East	Sproule	
Grey, North		Landerkin
Grey, South	Masson	
Haldimand		Colter
Halton		Waldie
Hamilton	Brown, McKay	
Hastings, East		Burdett
Hastings, North	Bowell	
Hastings, West	Robertson	
Huron, East		Macdonald
Huron, South		McMillan
Huron, West	Porter	
Kent		Campbell
Kingston	Macdonald	
Lambton, East	Moncrieff	
Lambton, West		Lister
Lanark, North	Jamieson	
Lanark, South	Haggart	
Leeds, North	Taylor	
Leeds and Grenville, N.	Ferguson	
Lennox	Wilson	
Lincoln	Rykert	
London	Carling	
Middlesex, West	Roome	
Middlesex, North	Coughlin	
Middlesex, South		Armstrong
Middlesex, East	Marshall	
Monck	Boyle	
Muskoka & Parry Sound	O'Brien	
Norfolk, South	Tisdale	
Norfolk, North		Charlton
Northumberland, East		Mallory
Northumberland, West	Guillet	
Ontario, South	Smith	
Ontario, West		Edgar
Ontario, North	Madill	
Ottawa	Perley, Robillard	
Oxford, North		Sutherland
Oxford, South		Cartwright
Peel	McCulla	
Perth, North	Hesson	
Perth, South		Trow
Peterboro', West	Stevenson	
Peterboro', East		Lang
Prescott		Labrosse
Prince Edward		Platt
Renfrew, North	White	
Renfrew, South		Campbell
Russell		Edwards
Simcoe, East		Cook
Simcoe, South	Tyrwhitt	
Simcoe, North	McCarthy	
Toronto, Centre	Cockburn	
Toronto, East	Small	
Toronto, West	Denison	
Victoria, North		Barron
Victoria, South	Hudspeth	
Waterloo, North		Bowman
Waterloo, South		Livingston
Welland	Ferguson	
Wellington, North		McMullen
Wellington, South		Innes
Wellington, Centre		Semple
Wentworth, South	Carpenter	
Wentworth, North		Bain
York, West	Wallace	
York, East		Mackenzie
York, North		Mulock

QUEBEC.

Argenteuil		Wilson
Bagot		Dupont
Beauharnois		Bergeron
Bellechasse		Amyot
Berthier		Beausoleil
Bonaventure	Riopel	
Brome		Fisher
Chambly		Préfontaine
Champlain	Montplaisir	
Charlevoix		Cimon
Chateauguay		Holton
Chicoutimi		Couture
Compton	Pope	
Dorchester		Desjardins
D. and Arthabaska		Lavergne
Gaspé		Joncas
Hochelaga		Desjardins
Huntingdon		Scriver
Iberville		Béchard
Jacques Cartier	Girouard	
Joliette		Guilbault
Kamouraska		Dessaint
Laprairie		Pinsonnault
L'Assomption		Gauthier
Laval		Ouimet
Lévis		Guay
L'Islet		Casgrain
Lotbinière		Rinfret
Maskinongé		Desaulniers
Mégantic		Turcotte
Missisquoi		Clay
Montcalm		Thérien
Montmagny		Choquette
Montmorency		Langevin
Montreal, Centre	Curran	
Montreal, West	Smith (1)	
Montreal, East		Coursol
Napierville		Ste. Marie
Nicolet		Gaudet
Ottawa	Wright	
Pontiac	Bryson	
Portneuf		Delisle
Quebec County		Bellefeuille
Quebec, Centre		Langelier
Quebec, West	McGreevy	
Quebec, East		Laurier
Richelieu	Labelle	
Richmond and Wolfe	Ives	
Rimouski		Fiset
Rouville		Gigault
St. Hyacinthe		Bernier
St. John's		Bourassa
St. Maurice	Desaulniers	
Shefford		Auger
Sherbrooke	Hall	
Soulanges	Bain	
Stanstead	Colby	
Temiscouata	Grandbois	
Terrebonne	Chapleau	
Three Rivers	Langevin	
Two Mountains	Daoust	
Vaudreuil	McMillan	
Verchères		Geoffrion
Yamaska	Vanasse	

NOVA SCOTIA.

Annapolis	Mills	
Antigonish	Thompson	
Cape Breton	McDougall	
Cape Breton		McDougall
Colchester	McLelan	
Cumberland	Tupper	
Digby	Campbell	
Guysboro		Kirk
Hants	Putnam	
Halifax		Jones
Halifax	Kenny	
Inverness	Cameron	
King's		Borden
Lunenburg		Eisenhauer
Pictou	Tupper, McDougall	
Queen's	Freeman	
Richmond		Flynn
Shelburne		Robertson
Victoria	McDonald	
Yarmouth		Lovitt

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Albert	Weldon	
Carleton		Irvine
Charlotte		Gillmor
Gloucester	Burns	
Kent	Landry	
King's	Foster	
Northumberland		Mitchell
Queen's		King
Restigouche	Moffatt	
St. John City		Ellis
St. John City and Co.		Skinner, Weldon
Sunbury	Wilmot	
Victoria	Costigan	
Westmoreland	Wood	
York	Temple	

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

King's		Robertson, McIntyre
Prince		Yeo, Perry
Queens		Davies, Welsh

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BIRTH.

McLAGAN—In Victoria, on the 4th inst., the wife of Mr. J. C. McLagan, The Times Office, of a daughter.

DIED.

[illegible]—At St. Joseph's Hospital, of brain fever, on the 17th inst., Florence [illegible], daughter of Edward and Amanda [illegible], aged 11 years.

[illegible]—This morning, at 5.30 o'clock, at her residence on Pandora street, Mrs. Mary Ann [illegible], aged 66 years.

In this city on the 22nd inst., Catherine [illegible], relict of the late Mr. [illegible], aged [illegible] years, a native of [illegible], Scotland.

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